

# THE NAPAN

Vol. XLIII] No 27 -E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CAN

The Ideal  
Summer Corset  
D. & A. Tape Girdle  
50 Cents.

THE HARDY DRY GOODS COMPANY.  
*Cheapside - Napanee.*

White Lawn Waists  
New 75c, \$1, \$1.25  
\$1.50 Extra Values.

## Sale White Skirts and Corset Covers

The greatest skirt bargain we have ever offered to Napanee buyers now ready.

WHITE UNDERSKIRTS made of fine cambric lawn, many rows fine pin tucking. Deep Embroidery flounce and deep cambric under flounce Regular \$1.25 value for..... **89c.**

WHITE UNDERSKIRTS made of fine Lonsdale cambric lawn deep flounce of lawn and fine embroidery with rows of beading and deep cambric underflounce. This skirt is big value a \$1.75 and will not be matched at less than \$2.00. Special for..... **119c.**

Special value in Corset covers 19c, 25c, 33c.

Special offerings in gowns 45c, 50c, 69c.

### Ladies' Cravenette Cloaks.

Another big lot of cloaks to hand, by far the best values ever given. A very fine cloak, soft pure wool Cravenette, with stole effect collar and cape \$5.00

Heavy Cravenette, with stole effect, extra good material, new style garment \$5.00.

Very fine Cravenette cloak, ripple capes, fancy material extra value \$6.50.

Other new ones \$7.00, 7.50, 8.00, 9.00.

All in all the best lot to choose from ever offered here.

### Hats and Hats and Hats.

Not one or a dozen kinds but myriads—all new styles bought at clearing prices and selling at clearing prices. Getting busier every week. See the new lots ready to put on this week at \$1.50, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00. Untrimmed hats. New white linen hats. New Embroidery hats, the late New York idea. For becoming stylish hats this is the store for your money. Leave your order early as you can.

## Gift Sale, 600 Pieces Fine Decorated China to be Given Away Free

Consisting of Cups and saucers, Bread trays, Desert plates. Celery trays, Biscuit jars, spoon trays, Butter dishes Sugars and creams. Salad bowls, Syrups and plates, Cake plates, Creams

We start the giving of these articles away on Saturday, with \$5.00, \$6.25, and \$7.50 purchases. These purchases may be made at one time or in several amounts, if made before the 5th of July. A coupon will be given for each 25c of your purchase. See the goods. Buy at once. Sale now going on. The lowest prices for reliable goods. "Money back," our guarantee. Get a present during the sale.

### Silk Girdle Belts

25c, 30c, 50c, 65c, 75c

95 beauties and not to be seen anywhere else.

### D. and A. New Dip Hip

Summer Corset, erect form, Garters attached. \$1.00 the pair. Every pair guaranteed.

### Spot Lustres

Make swell Shirt Waist Suits.

We are showing them in Navy or Black with white spots, and Cream with Cardinal, Blue or Black spots.

### Ladies' Parasols

79c.

Compare it with the best you can buy for \$1.00 and you'll say we save you 21 cents.

### Ladies Collars.

Embroidered Tab collars new ones 8c, 10c, 15c, 25c.

Linen Collars new styles 2 for 25c all sizes.

New Ideas.

Tab collars of Canvas cloth embroidered with colors 15c and 25c.

Silk stock collars, wash stock collars.

Crush Silk and leather belts.

New girdle belts in white, black and colors

### Men's Shirts.

Special display and sale of men's shirts for Saturday and next week.

Men's soft laundried shirts 50c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00.

Men's dress regatta shirts 75c, \$1.00.

Boy's Regatta shirts 50c.

Men's Heavy working shirts 50c, 75c.

Men's and Boys underwear.

Men's Bal underwear 75c, and \$1.00 suit.

Boy's Ballbriggan shirts 25c all sizes.

### Ladies Wash Dress Skirts.

White Pique skirts, \$1.75, 2.25, 2.75.

Duck Skirts, light and dark patterns.

Ladies Walking skirts, \$2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00.

Fine Dress Skirts \$5.00, 5.50, 6.50, 7.50.

### English Cambric Prints.

32 inches wide in light or dark and medium shades a splendid lot of patterns and although the cotton advance has made these goods much higher in price we still sell them at 12 1/2 the yard.

Wide Canadian Duck prints 10c.

Good washing every day prints. 6c, 7c, 8c.

All our prints are fast colors.

### New Waists.

New lines white Waists nicely trimmed 75c, \$1.00, 1.25

Very swell white waists \$2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 2.75, 2.25.

Ladies Walking skirts, \$2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00.  
Fine Dress Skirts \$5.00, 5.50, 6.50, 7.50.

## New Waists.

New lines white Waists nicely trimmed 75c, \$1.00, 1.25  
Very swell white waists \$2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 2.75, 2.25.  
New styles white wash silk waists \$3.00, 3.50, 3.75, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00.  
A very large range to choose from.  
Black Silk waists, \$3.00 to \$7.00 and all prices between.  
Black satsuma waists two special numbers at \$1.25 and 2.00 both like silk.  
Our waists are all good fitting.

32 inches wide in light or dark and medium shades a splendid lot of patterns and although the cotton advance has made these goods much higher in price we still sell them at 12 1/2 the yard.

Wide Canadian Duck prints 10c.  
Good washing every day prints, 6c, 7c, 8c.  
All our prints are fast colors.

## Women's Lisle hose 25c.

Womens open work and drop stitch Lisle thread hose very fancy and extra value special 25c pair.

# THE HARDY DRY GOODS CO.

## BLOCKS, SLABS, AND CORDWOOD.

FOR SALE—

CHAS. STEVENS,  
West Side Market.

## THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL, Paid up \$3,000,000  
RESERVE FUND \$3,000,000  
UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$475,000  
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS  
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT  
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.  
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON HALF-YEARLY.  
FARMERS SALK NOTES COLLECTED AND ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager.  
Napanee Branch

## HOUSE FOR SALE.

That desirable property situate on the corner of Donald and Water Streets, 2 lots, with young orchard, good well, good fences and first-class garden land. Good frame house with cellar.

Apply to  
E. J. POLLARD,  
At the Office of this Paper.

## NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Council of the township of Richmond, intend at its next meeting to be held JULY 4TH, 1904, to introduce a By Law for the opening of the Road Allowance between 12 and 13 in the 1st concession from the Deseronto road to the Napanee River.

A. WINTERS, Clerk.  
Selby June 7th, 1904.

## COURT OF REVISION

### TOWN OF NAPANEE.

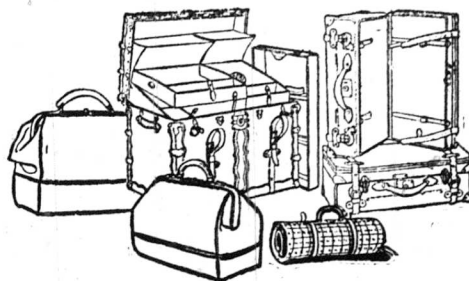
Notice is hereby given that the first sitting of the Court of Revision for the Town of Napanee, for the hearing of appeals against the assessment for the year 1904, will be held in the Council Chamber, Napanee, on Friday, June 17th, at the hour of 7.30 o'clock in the evening.

J. E. HERRING,  
Town Clerk,  
Napanee May 30th, 1904.

## NOTICE—

An application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its present session for an Act to incorporate a Company under the name of the "Kingston and Dominion Central Railway", with power to construct and operate a railway from a point in or near the City of Kingston to, near or through Newboro and Westport in the County of Leeds, and thence in a generally westerly direction to some point on the Georgian Bay between Parry Sound and Midland; to acquire, own, develop and utilize water powers; to lease its railway to or amalgamate with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, or the Brockville, Westport and North Western Railway Company. The undertaking to be declared for the general advantage of Canada.

BARWICK, AYLESWORTH, WRIGHT & MOSS  
Solicitors for the Applicants.  
(McGivern & Haydon,  
Agents at Ottawa)  
Dated this 3rd day of May A.D. 1904. 23d



## NEW ARRIVALS RECEIVED THIS WEEK in TRUUKS, SUIT CASES, TELESCOPES, and BAGS.

You'll need one soon for that trip and we have the goods.

## WILSON & BRO.

## EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the Estate of John Matthews late of the Village of Tamworth, deceased, are required to pay their notes or accounts at once to the undersigned Administrator of the Estate.

All debts not paid at once will be placed in court for collection.

C. G. COXALL, Esquire,  
Administrator.  
26d  
Tainworth, June 4th, A.D., 1904.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the Estate of John Matthews, late of the Township of Sheffield, in the County of Lennox & Addington, farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section "38," Chap. 123 R. S. O. 1897 and Amending Acts, that all Creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said John Matthews, deceased who died on the 2nd day of March, A.D., 1904, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned Solicitor for Charles George Coxall, Administrator of the Estate of the said John Matthews, deceased on or before the 8th day of July, A.D., 1904, their christian and surnames and addresses with full particulars in writing of their claims and a Statement of their accounts and the nature of the security (if any) held by them, duly verified.

And further take notice that after the said last mentioned date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice and the said Administrator will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received at the time of such distribution.

H. M. DEROCHÉ,  
Solicitor for Charles George Coxall,  
Administrator.  
26d  
Dated at Napanee this 4th day of June, A.D. 1904.

Rathbun's Star Cement.  
MADOLE & WILSON.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

### Homeseekers' 60 DAY Excursions

—TO—	
Winnipeg	\$30.00
Regina	\$33.75
Moose Jaw	\$34.00
Kamsack	
Swan River	
Saskatoon	\$35.25
Pr. Albert	\$36.00
Macleod	\$38.00
Calgary	\$38.50
Red Deer	\$39.50
Strathcona	\$40.50

Going JUNE 14th, 15th and JULY 19th.  
Returning until Aug. 15th, 29th and Sept. 20th, respectively.  
Tickets are not good on "Imperial Limited."  
Pamphlets and full particulars from any Canadian Pacific Agent, or A. H. Notman, Toronto.

Mr. R. S. Shipman this week sold his sailing yacht "Petrel" to a gentleman named Smith, of Kingston.

On Tuesday evening, at 9.15, John street was surprised when the Electric light appeared, Lanterns were laid away. People rushed out on the street and all seemed happy. Do it again Mr. Knight, and keep doing it all night.

The teas and coffee cannot be beat for flavors and prices that are kept at  
GREY LION GROCERY.

Mr. Hugh Box of Adolphustown, attended the marriage of Miss Lena Mallory to Mr. Charles Ormsby Harding, D.D.S., of Ridgetown, which took place at Toronto on June 1st.

## CHANGE OF LOCATION.

Mr. H. B. McCabe has removed his PAINT SHOP from D. E. Frisken's old stand, to Webster & Boyes, on Dundas Street, opposite Williams' Livery Stable.

Owing to lack of room he was compelled to make this change, and in his new quarters he will be pleased to greet all his old customers, as well as any new ones who wish anything in his line. Now is the time to have your buggy or wagon nicely painted for the coming summer, and have it done right and as cheap as good workmanship will allow.

H. B. McCABE,  
Carriage Painter.

## READ THIS

If you want your horses properly shod bring them to my place of business.

D. HENWOOD'S Old Stand.

Having secured the business of the late D. Henwood, I would be pleased to greet all the old customers and new one as well.

Being a practical workman I am prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing at moderate prices.

GIVE ME A CALL.

Edward Graham

Fishing tackle, MADOLE & WILSON.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought

Chas. H. Fletcher

## Do You Need a Paper Hanger,

One who is sure to give the best of satisfaction.

Arthur Briggs

having had an extensive experience in paper hanging, both in the medium and better qualities of papers, guarantees the best of satisfaction. My place of business is on Dundas street, in the Wilson block, formerly occupied by Joseph Gates.

I am also a competent painter and fully qualified to execute all orders. Charges Moderate.

Refrigerators and Ice Cream Freezers.  
MADOLE & WILSON



# THE EXPRESS.

NADA—FRIDAY, JUNE 17th, 1904

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 it not so paid.

## WAR NEWS.

### WEDNESDAY'S SUMMARY.

There has been no serious fighting on the Liaotung Peninsula. The Russians, who for two or three weeks have been reaching south along the railway toward Port Arthur, have lately shown increased activity, and the Japanese have evidently come to the conclusion that vigorous measures are necessary to check the movement. The furthest north post on the railway held by Japan was at Pulantien, some 30 miles north of Kinchow, where the big battle that followed the Japanese advance upon Port Arthur took place. Pulantien is almost due west of Pitsewo, the port at which the Japanese landed. The Russians held, as their most southerly post on the railway, the village of Vafangow, and here they had apparently a rather strong position. On Saturday last the Japanese made a demonstration intended to disclose the Russian strength and skirmishing continued on Sunday. General Kuropatkin reports to Emperor Nicholas that on Monday morning two Japanese divisions began to advance against the lines at Vafangow and by night had occupied a number of villages formerly in Russian possession. The last despatch in the series sent last night refers to the continuation of the advance yesterday. It states that the Japanese began to attack the Russian left flank in force, and that by 1.40 the affair had reached the proportions of a general engagement. The Russian official statement claims that the Czar's troops retained their position although they had suffered severe losses. Among the casualties reported is the wounding of a general and the death of a colonel. When particulars come in they will probably show that the Russians were driven back from their advanced posts with great loss.

Unless they speedily retreat up the railway to Haicheng, where the left flank of Kuropatkin's chief army lies entrenched the Russians on the Liaotung will be crushed. Despatches from many quarters show that the Japanese from Takushan and Sinyen are marching across country to cut the railway army now under attack at Vafangow. The strength of this force cannot be more than 12,000 or 14,000 men, and the Japanese are in far greater numbers. The operations look like a concerted movement, in which Kuroki from the north, and Oku from the south, are joining to cut off the Russians now on the Liaotung, between Kinchow and Haicheng. Severe fighting must inevitably result, because Kuropatkin must try to rescue his detached force by an advance from Haicheng.

### THURSDAY'S SUMMARY.

For the moment, land movements are of secondary importance and the world waits eagerly for authentic news of the operations of the Vladivostok squadron in the Straits of Corea. Russia proposes after all to challenge Japan's command of the sea, and as victory in this titanic struggle of the Muscovite and Jap must ultimately rest with the power that can move freely and transport her armies safely by water the naval developments are of the highest importance. What, for example, would be the fate of the 200,000 Japanese soldiers on the Asian mainland were Russia to destroy Japan's fleet and prevent the free passage of transport?

Admiral Skrydloff has come out of Vladivostok to effect a junction, if possible, with the Port Arthur squadron. The channel at Port Arthur is already partly cleared of the Japanese obstructions, for on Tuesday Togo reports that the cruiser Novik sailed out and gave chase to his torpedo boats. The Novik is only a 3,000 ton cruiser but if she can sail over or around the sunken Japanese ships a few more charges of dynamite will enable the battleships to emerge.

## PERSONALS

Chas. Stevens was in Kingston Friday. Mr. C. Rose, of Tamworth, was in town Friday.

John W. Robinson and wife were visiting friends in Kingston over Sunday.

Misses Mattie and Belle Pollard left on Tuesday to spend the summer at Glen Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Price, of Wesley, spent a few days this week the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Mill street.

Frank McKenty, son of E. McKenty, late of Bath, has graduated with honors in medicine from McGill College, Montreal. We extend hearty congratulations.

Mr. H. W. Gallagher, Dorland, was a caller on Monday.

F. S. Ruttan, Yarker, was in Kingston Monday.

Dr. Allison, Adolphustown, is a visitor at the Limestone City.

F. S. Wartman Colebrooke, visited Kingston Monday.

Mrs. Neilson and Miss Neilson, Conway, were in Kingston Monday.

Mrs. (Rev.) E. Costigan and her little son, of Deseronto, are spending the week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Desroche.

Misses Martha and Edna Calver, of Bath were visiting in town Thursday.

Mr. Patrick Hefferan, of Tyendnaga, was in town on Thursday.

Mr. Herb Palmer, of Duluth, a former Napanee boy, is spending the week in town renewing old acquaintances.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Derbyshire, Mr. and Mrs. George Montgomery and Squire Storms, of Odessa, were in Napanee Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will D. Rockwell, of Chicago, arrived in Napanee, Wednesday to visit friends.

Mr. John McConnell, Odessa, was a caller on Monday.

Mr. Thomas Love, of Yarker, was in Napanee Tuesday.

Mr. John Hamilton, of Millbrook was in Napanee Tuesday.

Messrs. W. Walker, L. L. Gallagher, Corah Storms, Wm. Forsythe, and a number of others from Wilton were in Napanee Friday to hear Mr. Gamey.

Mrs. James Herchimer of Tamworth, and Mrs. Steward of Harrowamith spent last Sunday with friends in Napanee.

Mr. W. Normile, of Napanee, with his automobile took Miss Ross and Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson, to Kingston one day this week.

Dr. D. I. Smith returned to Napanee this week from Battle Creek, Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Williams, of Kalar, were in Napanee Tuesday.

Mr. Warner Eakins, pursuer on the Ella Ross, was in Napanee Wednesday.

Messrs. Aubrey Gibson, Algic Rockwell, and Earl Abel three young men of Napanee left to take Steamer Toronto at Kingston, having secured positions on that boat.

Dr. and Mrs. Bell and Miss Marjory Bell, New York, guests at the popular American residence "The Arlington," Cobourg, entertained Miss E. Sharp, Morven, and Miss Marion Anderson, Montreal, last Sunday.

Miss Chloe Walker and Mrs. E. B. Carpenter, of Watertown, are visiting friends in town.

Mrs. Nicholls, Toronto is the guest of Miss McBean.

Mr. L. P. Wells, Tamworth, was a caller on Wednesday.

## HAVE YOU TRIED J. F. SMITH'S 40 CENT COFFEE.

FRESH MAPLE SYRUP, \$1.00 Per Gallon.

Carnations 30 Cents per Dozer. J. F. SMITH'S.

## DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co. R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

## Hokara Skin Food.

A Permanent Cure for all Skin Diseases.

The Medical Hall,

FRED L. HOOPER,

Agent for Napanee.

Mr. Wm. Moffatt Picton received word that his son, Lester, is ill with fever in naval hospital at San Juan, Porto Rico. He expects to be sent home as soon as able on account of continued ill health. The young man is well known in Napanee, having resided here when his father was proprietor of the Campbell House.

### BIRTHS.

PAUCAN—At Deseronto, on Wednesday, June 1, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Paucan, a son.

BARBER—At Deseronto, on Sunday, May 29th, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Barber a daughter.

FOSTER—At Solmesville, on Saturday, June 4, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Martin Foster, a son.

POST—At Deseronto, on Saturday, June 4, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. James Post, a son.

### MARRIAGES.

BATES—EMPEY—At the Methodist parsonage, Belleville, on Thursday, June 2nd, by Rev. Dr. Crothers, Miss Emma Empey, daughter of Rev. Mr. Bates, and Mr. Robert Bates, son of Rev. Mr. Bates.

## COUNTY COURT.

The County Court and General Sessions of the Peace, for the County of Lennox and Addington opened on Tuesday at 1 p.m., before His Honor, Judge Price:

### GRAND JURY.

Chas. T. Bell, David G. Brown, Samuel Cavanaugh, F. B. Careless, John Loyst, Edward Hanlon, J. W. Courtney, Albert Milligan, Morley Huffman, Thos. Priest, John McCormick, Leslie Palma Wells, Stacey Vassilaine, James Lewis—Foreman.

### PETIT JURY.

C. A. Baker, Austin Kimmerly, Cephas Black, Ernest Lasher, Robert W. Brown, John Loyst, John Cavanaugh, B. B. Miller, Dorland Clement, Walter Mills, Thos. Craighead, Philip McDonald, Jacob Doupe, Wm. McGarvey, A. T. Frink, John McGuinness, Herb Gallagher, John McLaughlin, Jas. A. Garrison, Jas. McNamara, Geo. Gregg, Jas. Parke, Daniel Richmond, John S. Pellet, Wm. Robinson, Duncan Wemp, Thos. Sexsmith, Geo. Wemp, Geo. Shorey, John Sweeney, Fred Travener, Mark B. Trumpour, Wm. D. Tugwell, John Vine, Alfred W. Wagar, John Wartman.

At the opening of the court Mr. Deroche, Clerk of the Peace, announced that since the last sitting of this court the following County Constables had been appointed: Geo. Watte, Village of Odessa; and Chester Godfrey, and Jas. Juby, both of the Township of Kalar.

The first case taken up was an appeal from P. M. Daly's decision under the Transient Traders' Act. Lester W. Lloyd, who opened a wall paper store in Mrs. Puley's block, on the market, was fined \$40 and costs and he appealed. Conviction quashed with costs, which the Judge fixed at \$15.00. John English, for appellant; W. S. Herrington, K. C., for Town of Napanee.

KING vs RICHARD HAZZARD—Mr. Hazzard was indicted before the Grand Jury for theft and common assault on the information of Duncan Robb, a boy whom Mr.

to effect a junction, if possible, with the Port Arthur squadron. The channel at Port Arthur is already partly cleared of the Japanese obstructions, for on Tuesday Togo reports that the cruiser Novik sailed out and gave chase to his torpedo boats. The Novik is only a 3,000 ton cruiser but if she can sail over or around the sunken Japanese ships a few more charges of dynamite will enable the battleships to emerge.

What then? The natural inference from the attending circumstances is that some rendezvous is appointed in the open sea at which the Port Arthur and Vladivostok squadrons are to unite. Neither one of them is a match for the Japanese fleet. Combined they might put up a very formidable fight. If we are to believe the statement that all the ships in Port Arthur have been repaired except the Pallada, the united Russian fleet would consist of five battleships and eight armored cruisers, so that if they could all be gathered together she would be able to crush the Russians. It must be remembered, however, that she has many transports and ports to guard, and is likely to detach small squadrons here and there to prevent such raids as that of the Vladivostok squadron in the straits yesterday. The sinking of a transport or two would mean a terrible loss of life and do much to equalize the positions of the combatants.

The effect of the presence of Russian ships off the coast of Japan will be seen in renewed efforts to end the uncertainty at Port Arthur. If Togo can hold the ships now there in port until the city is taken, the squadron will be blown up by the Russians themselves, and he will be free to deal with the Vladivostok menace. We look, therefore, for the strictest blockade at Port Arthur, and an assault upon the Russian positions within a few days.

On the northern part of the Liaotung Peninsula fighting continues near Vafangow, and the Russians appear to be holding their lines stubbornly. A late despatch places their casualties on Tuesday as 408. The struggle was renewed yesterday, with what result is not known, although unofficial reports say the Russians were routed with a loss of a thousand men and many guns.

#### MAN FROM MANITOULIN.

R. R. Gamey, the member for Manitoulin, addressed a throng of about 2,000 people at the Driving Park, Nanapan, on Friday afternoon. The whole countryside came to town to hear and see the man who has attained such a wide newspaper reputation in this province. Allan Oliver, president of the Liberal-Conservative Association of Lennox and Addington, acted as chairman, and among those noticed on the platform were Uriah Wilson, M.P., T. G. Carscallen, M.P.P.; James Reid, M.P.P., Levi Gallagher, Capt. Gaskin and Adam Koney, Kingston. Before commencing his speech Mr. Gamey was presented with a handsome bouquet of flowers by two charming little girls, daughters of Dr. Cowan and George Cleall, Nanapan.

The speaker was given a good ovation when he arose to open his address, and spoke very fluently for about two hours and a half. He gave a full account of the oft-repeated story of his crookedness in connection with provincial affairs, and gave some very plausible reasons for his action. He complimented himself highly on the wonderful piece of detective work in which he had engaged and told of the scandals he had unearthed. His address was particularly noticeable for the lack of the violence and bitterness which characterized his earlier political attempts at speech-making.

In regard to the statements he has made previously, concerning the injustice of the decision arrived at by the commission appointed to investigate his charges he said that he did not claim that the judges of our county are corrupt in all cases, but in this particular case they had seen fit to earn the \$3,500 extra salary they received for work there on the commission. The remainder of his speech was merely a rehash of the statements made by him in previous speeches.

At the conclusion of his address short speeches were also delivered by Uriah Wilson, M.P. and T. G. Carscallen, M.P.P., after which many of Gamey's friends and admirers crowded around and almost almost shook the arm off "the man from Manitoulin."

In the evening Gamey spoke in Deseronto.

A fresh supply of Hams, bacon and bologna at  
**WALES' GREY LION GROCERY.**

Courage, entertained Miss E. Sharp, Morven, and Miss Marion Anderson, Montreal, last Sunday.

Miss Chloe Walker and Mrs. E. B. Carpenter, of Watertown, are visiting friends in town.

Mrs. Nicholls, Toronto is the guest of Miss McLean.

Mr. L. P. Wells, Tamworth, was a caller on Wednesday.

Mrs. Bert Spencer, Peterboro is spending a few weeks in town.

Mr. M. S. Madole was at Niagara Falls a few days this week.

Mrs. F. W. Smith is still very ill though slightly improved.

Mr. Davis Miller is very ill and but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Mrs. Paul, Newburg, left for Winnipeg, Man., on Thursday last.

Mrs. Jos. Connolly, and Miss Hermine Connolly, Yarker, were guests of Mrs. John Lowry on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Harrison, Kingston, were in town on Wednesday.

Dr. Harold, and Miss Grace Ward, left for New York on Sunday.

Mr. John McKee, New York, is visiting Mrs. James Fairbairn, North Fredericksburg.

Mrs. Haydon Crowley, New York, is visiting her father, James Hayden, Esq., Camden East.

Mr. Geo. O'Hare, Syracuse, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Woodcock.

Mr. H. Covert, Bath, was a caller on THE EXPRESS, on Friday last.

Mrs. Capt. Twining is expected in town today to visit Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Daly.

Mr. Glad. Hardy, Toronto, is spending his holidays in town with his parents Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hardy.

Mr. W. Rombough left for Deloraine, Man., on Tuesday.

Mr. W. A. Garratt spent last week in Belleville and Toronto.

Mr. O. A. Snider, Odessa, left on Tuesday for Binscarth, Man.

Mr. and Miss Neville, of Erinsville are visiting friends in Goderich.

Mr. Jas. Roblin, Manager of the Haines Shoe Store, was in Belleville on Tuesday.

Mrs. C. H. Boyes, Kingston is the guest of Mrs. John Lowry.

Mr. Chas. Frizzel was in Belleville on Thursday attending the funeral of his grandmother.

Mr. Chas. Maurer, Deseronto, left for Montreal on Tuesday.

Mr. Albert Dafoe and family left on Tuesday for Capac, Mich., where they will reside in future.

Miss Luella Hall, will take part in Prof. Hunt's concert in Belleville this evening.

Thos. E. Furrs, Colebrook, was a caller on THE EXPRESS, on Saturday.

Mrs. Fowler, Scranton, Pa., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Capt. Holmes.

Mrs. Cathro, Peterborough, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Shipman a few days last week.

Miss McDougall, Melita, Man., and Mr. Daly are guests of Mrs. W. A. Daly.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. McGowan, Kingston, will be the guests of Miss Hermine Connolly, Yarker this evening.

Mr. C. H. Boyes, Kingston is expected in town for Sunday.

The Messrs. Lockett, Kingston, were in town on Tuesday to take home the yacht, they purchased from Mr. Albert Dafoe.

Mr. Morris Smith, of the J. J. Haines Shoe Store, leaves on Saturday evening for Chicago.

Mr. and Mr. Robt. Frizzell were in Belleville a few days this week attending the funeral of Mr. Frizzell's grandmother.

Mr. S. J. Miller and family of North Fredericksburg were guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Sills on Sunday, also Mr. Fred and Miss Stella Dean of Richmond township.—Picton Times.

Rev. Father Georgius Mahfug, pastor of the Greek Orthodox church, (Syrian) of Montreal, was in town Friday afternoon last. He was accompanied by Messrs. Nassur and Nicola Maker, of Kingston, and returned to the latter city Saturday evening.

Benjamin N. Hamm, graduate of Queen's University, Kingston, has passed his final exams. in dentistry at the North Pacific Dental College at Portland, Ore., and now assumes the degree of D.D.S. He is practicing his profession in Florida.

Foster—At Solmesville, on Saturday, June 4, 1901, to Mr. and Mrs. Martin Foster, a son.

Post—At Deseronto, on Saturday, June 4, 1901, to Mr. and Mrs. James Post, a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

BATES—EMPEY—At the Methodist parsonage, Belleville, on Thursday, June 9th, by Rev. Dr. Crothers, Miss Emma Empey, Nanapan, to Rev. M. J. Bates, Bancroft.

WHALEN—McDONALD—On Monday, June 6th, at Belleville, Miss Jennie McDonald, daughter of the late Mr. Archibald McDonald, 2nd concession of Thurlow, was married to Mr. John Whalen, of Centre ville. The bridesmaid was Miss Annie Hurley, of Thurlow, daughter of Mr. Jeremiah Hurley, ex-M.P., and the groomsmen Mr. Donald McDonald, a brother of the bride.

#### DEATHS.

MADOLE—At his residence, Richmond, on Saturday, June 11th, 1901, George W. Madole, in his 80th year.

#### EXPRESSION OF CONDOLENCE.

DEAR MR. AND MRS. BALFOUR,

We, the members of Selby Epworth League, wish to express to you our sincere sympathy in this your hour of sorrow.

In the Divine order of human events, great trials sometimes come without warning, when the outlook seems brightest. Such an occurrence, crushing in its unexpectedness, was the sudden death of your beloved daughter.

It is hard to realize that Lillian has gone from us, and that we shall see her no more upon this earth, but we sorrow not as those who have no hope, for we know that those of us who love Jesus shall see her again in His presence, where there will be no more partings. You have lost a cheerful and affectionate daughter and we know that your hearts are smarting under the blow.

The church loses in Lillian a faithful member. In the day and Sabbath school the simplicity and beauty of her christian life have been a blessing to all her companions. The memory of her life will always be sweet to them. The whole community misses her earnest face and gracious smile.

As a league, we have lost in Lillian a member who was always ready to do any work allotted to her and to welcome one and all to the League meeting. She was a beautiful example of youthful piety. The memory of her life is a blessed legacy. Truly it can be said of her "She hath done what she could." Yes, we miss her, but cannot wish her back, knowing that God in his wisdom doeth all things well.

We earnestly pray that every member of this League will press forward to their utmost for God and their fellow creatures so that all may meet her in Heaven.

She has passed beyond our vision,  
The loved and lost of earth;  
She has gained the high fruition  
Of Heaven's second birth;

She is gazing on her Father  
'Mid the glories of his throne;  
She is changed into His image,  
And she knows as she is known.

Signed on behalf of Selby Epworth League,  
DELBERT SEXSMITH,  
Sec'y.

Famous Quick Meal Gasoline stoves and Oxford Jewell gas stoves.

MADOLE & WILSON.

## CROCKERY SPECIAL

### ON TUESDAY, JUNE 21<sup>st</sup>

We will place on sale 60 dozen Colored Plates and 60 dozen Cups and Saucers to match, which regularly sell at \$1.00 per dozen.

ON SALE FOR THIS DAY ONLY AT **73c per doz.**

See Window Display.

This store will be closed Wednesday afternoons during July and August.

**McINTOSH BROS.**

Wm. A. GARRETT, Manager.

RENNIE BLOCK.

Atkinson, Adams, & Co., Leber W. Lloyd, who opened a wall paper store in Mrs. Paisley's block, on the market, was fined \$40 and costs and he appealed. Conviction quashed with costs, which the Judge fixed at \$15.00. John English, for appellant; W. S. Herrington, K. C., for Town of Nanapan.

KING vs RICHARD HAZZARD—Mr. Hazzard was indicted before the Grand Jury for theft and common assault on the information of Duncan Robb, a boy whom Mr. Hazzard had adopted. After the jury was empanelled and Robb had been sworn he stated that he did not wish to proceed against the old gentleman because he had taken these proceedings when he was angry and was now sorry for it. Mr. Deroche, K.C., on behalf of the crown stated that in the face of what Robb swore to he would not press the charges. His Honor directed the jury to bring in a verdict of "not guilty" which they did without leaving the box. Mr. Hazzard is a respectable man of about 76 years of age and had the sympathy of the whole court. It was drawn out of the witness Robb that Mr. Hazzard had been induced, after his commitment on the charges laid, to enter into a written agreement to pay Robb \$350, and actually had paid him \$200. The Judge in addressing the jury commented strongly on the illegality of the agreement. Mr. Hazzard certainly will not pay the remaining \$150. The Magistracy should not allow the criminal law to be used when the civil law should be resorted to. Mr. Hazzard has come out of the matter with flying colors, and reputation unimpaired. W. G. Wilson appeared for Hazzard.

KING vs GEO. FARRINGTON—This case attracted great attention and the court was crowded during the whole trial. The charge against Farrington was for the seduction of Chloa May Wagar, aged 18 years of age, who lived with Farrington, in the capacity of a ward, and the girl is now pregnant. It came out in the evidence that another young girl named Joyner, 15 years of age, had also had a child by Farrington. The jury, after being out half an hour brought in a verdict of guilty with mercy, and His Honor sentenced him to one year and six months in the Central Prison at hard labor.

#### GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.

To His Honor Judge Price—  
We, the Grand Jurors of our Souverign Lord the King, beg leave to congratulate your Honor on your apparent good health, and trust you may long be spared to perform your important duties. We thank Your Honor for your address to us at the opening of the court as to the duties devolving upon us. The indictments submitted for our consideration having been disposed of we visited the county jail and found confined therein three persons, all of whom seemed to be comfortable and well taken care of, and we also found the gaol well looked after and in a sanitary condition. We are  
Yours respectfully,  
JAMES LEWIS, Foreman.

Grand Jury Rooms, Nanapan,  
June 15th, 1901.

All kinds of Breakfast Foods including Ralston Breakfast Food fresh at  
GREY LION GROCERY.

The non-jury sitting of the High Court opened Thursday at one o'clock at the Court House, but as there was no business the court was immediately closed, Chancellor Boyd sat in the chair.



# RELIEF OF PORT ARTHUR

## Kouropatkin Has Moved His Staff 40 Miles South of Liao-Yang.

The news which attracts the most attention in London is the announcement that Gen. Kouropatkin and his staff have gone forty miles south of Liao-Yang. Military experts in London and on the Continent unanimously condemn the movement, as it means that Admiral Alexieff has prevailed, and that Gen. Kouropatkin, against his own military opinion, will attempt to relieve Port Arthur. If that is the case it is considered that his army is destined to meet another Sedan. It is therefore surmised that Gen. Kouropatkin's movement southward is merely that of an advanced guard, the object of which is to cover a Russian concentration, the main point being to protect the Russians from surprise. It is thought that St. Petersburg's permission to let the intended southward movement be so freely published was merely an attempt to deceive public opinion, the journalists and Japanese.

### BLOWING UP BUILDINGS.

Under date of June 5 the London Times correspondent on board the despatch boat Haimun says that at present the Japanese are diligently sweeping Tallienwan Bay in order to clear it of mines, but the torpedo ship Amur on her recent trip laid mines indiscriminately. Consequently the operation is slow and hazardous. It is reported from two sources that heavy explosions continue at Port Arthur. They are believed to be caused by the demolition of certain Government buildings. The blockading squadron saw a column of smoke and flame as a consequence of one of three explosions. Therefore the explosions could not all be connected with attempts to clear the harbor of wreckage. It is pretty certain now, from intelligence received by the Japanese secret service that even if the channel were practicable for ships of large draught there is not sufficient coal in Port Arthur to allow such vessels to be taken to sea. Admiral Togo now maintains the blockade systematically. Presumably the junk traffic will cease.

A portion of the Japanese Second Army Corps will hold the land approaches to Port Arthur until Tallienwan Bay is practicable for the further debarkation of troops. Meantime a screen of mounted troops is being pushed up beyond Kaiping for the purpose of allowing the reconstruction of the railway as rapidly as possible.

### PORT ARTHUR SUPPLIES.

A despatch to the London Express from Wei-Hai-Wei says that a Chinese trader, who has arrived at New-Chwang from Port Arthur, reports that there is discontent among the civilians in the citadel, who are deprived of their rights and forced to do hard work. All the supplies are pooled in the commissariat yard. There are no fresh vegetables and very little milk and sugar. Salt is sold privately by some of the commissariat officers at ten shillings an ounce. There is a moderate supply of canned rations. Four ounces per capita are issued daily. Biscuits are in largest supply, and ten ounces are issued daily per capita. Gen. Stoessel addresses the garrison stirring several times a week. The men reply with shouts that they will never surrender. The staffs regard the non-evacuation of Port Arthur as a blunder.

can stay under water for half a day at a time. Hundreds of Japanese fishermen are volunteering to assist in clearing away Russian mines, and it is probable that some of them will be used for this work. These voluntary offers are taken to illustrate the unity of the Japanese people in the war.

### RUSSIAN TREACHERY.

A despatch to the London Telegraph from Nagasaki gives an account of the abuse by the Russians of the white flag at the Battle of Nanshan Hill, as told by a Japanese officer, who was wounded, and has arrived at Moji. He says: "We advanced and were on the point of passing them (the Russians who displayed the white flag), when they fired point blank at us, killing many." It was this piece of treachery that accounts for the greatness of the Japanese casualties.

### 2,000 RUSSIANS DEFEATED.

The Japanese rear-guard has repulsed 2,000 Russian infantry, one battery, and some cavalry at Chuchiatun says a Tokio despatch. The Japanese casualties were eight. A reconnoitring detachment from Gen. Kuroki's army has defeated 600 Russians, north of Feng-Wang-Cheng. The battle took place towards Chaimachi. Gen. Kuroki says that the Russian losses were heavy. The Japanese lost one killed and three wounded.

### TO SALLY OUT.

A despatch to London from Chefoo says that the Japanese army investing Port Arthur extends from Shuntankao, on the west to Chi-Cheng-tsu on the east, from twelve to fourteen miles from the fortress. The Japanese outposts are being gradually advanced to within four miles of the land defences.

The Japanese fleet has taken possession of two Russian torpedo boats that were abandoned at Dalny, and another vessel that is ashore in Tallienwan Bay. There are indications that the Port Arthur fleet will make a desperate effort to sally from the port during the land attack.

### A RUSSIAN MOVEMENT.

A London despatch says:—The talk is again of an important Russian move southward from Liao-Yang. An unofficial telegram from headquarters at Mukden, says it is understood that the Russian commander-in-chief is now in a position to begin offensive operations on an important scale. It is true that the Japanese are in possession of Liao-Yang promontory, that Port Arthur is practically besieged, and that the enemy have advanced to the Russian main positions by the shortest lines of communication, but their further operations seem likely to be confined to a restricted area owing to the danger attending the exposure of their communications in Northern Corea. Reports received regarding the achievements of the Cossacks show that the Russians are already adopting aggressive tactics south of Hai-Cheng. Moreover, the garrison at Port Arthur is stated to be harassing the Japanese. The siege of the fortress is expected to be protracted.

The foregoing obviously embodies what the Russian censor wishes to be announced, and it may or may not enclose the truth, but it is to a

Mail from Odessa says that seven infantrymen at Poltava and five at Kremenchug were court-martialed and shot for leading a mutinous demonstration against sending their regiments to the Far East, shortly before the Czar's recent tour of inspection. The affair was of a serious nature.

### JAPANESE SIEGE TRAIN.

A despatch to the London Times from Chefoo says it will take the Japanese some little time to make Dalny and Tallienwan practicable as a base, because the San-Shantao Islands have been connected very fully with the main land by both observation and blockade mines, which zig-zag over a large field, but the demolition of the Russian works ashore was insignificant and the rolling stock captured, together with four locomotives taken at Pulandien will give the nucleus of railway communication, which will be available as soon as the reconstruction of the line is complete. Large quantities of railway plant have been arriving from Japan for some time past.

As soon as the bay is practicable a Japanese siege train will land, and it may be presumed that then the second army corps will quietly invest Port Arthur while the third corps and a specially organized flying column will co-operate with the first corps in an advance on Mukden.

The correspondent says regarding the damage at Dalny that it was thirty hours after the fight before the Japanese were in a position to occupy the town. During the interval anarchy prevailed. Such European non-combatants as were able to get passages fled in junks to Chefoo. The local Chinese officials allowed the jail, which contained about 200 cutthroats, to be forced and until the Japanese arrived and restored order the jail birds had the free run of the town.

### JAPANESE LOSSES.

The total of the Japanese casualties at the Battle of Nanshan Hill, on May 26, is 4,304. They are divided as follows: Thirty-one officers, including one major and five sergeant-majors, and 713 non-commissioned officers and men killed; 100 officers, including one colonel, one major, and twelve sergeant-majors, and 3,460 non-commissioned officers and men wounded.

### RUSSIAN LOSS 700.

The Russian losses in the fighting at Kinchau are officially stated to be 30 officers and 700 men killed or wounded. These figures were given in Gen. Stoessel's report, which has reached the Russian War Office. The account says the attack began May 21, and culminated on the evening of May 26. The real fighting was practically confined to May 25 and May 26, the Japanese remaining quiet the two previous days.

Gen. Stoessel reports that owing to the absence of the support of warships against the Japanese artillery fire at the time of the final assault on the Russian positions on Nanshan Hill during the evening of May 26, he at 8 o'clock gave the order to blow up the guns and retire. The General explains that the order was only partially executed, as the enemy's flank movements necessitated promptness in retreat, which he says was carried out with great coolness, thus accounting for the smallness of the Russian losses.

Gen. Stoessel also says the enemy's losses must have run far into the thousands, the Japanese mortality in storming Nanshan Hill being frightful.

Gen. Stoessel pays a high tribute to the Russian troops, and refers in terms of warmest praise to the skill and courage displayed by Gen. Fock, whom he recommends for the St. George's Cross. He does not mention that Gen. Fock was wounded, by which the general staff assumes that the report to this effect was untrue.

# LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

## BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, June 7.—Wheat—The market is steadier at 94c for No. 2 red and white west and east. Goose is steady at 83c for No. 2 east. Spring wheat is steady at 88c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is steady at 94c for No. 1 hard, 93c for No. 1 northern, 90c for No. 2 northern and 88c for No. 3 northern at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c more grinding in transit.

Flour—The market is steady at \$3.75 for cars of 90 per cent. patents in buyers' bags west and east. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba bran is steady at \$4.80 for cars of Hungarian patents, \$4.50 for second patents and \$4.40 for strong bakers', in car lots, bags included, on the track Toronto.

Millfeed—Is steady at 817 for cars of shorts and \$15.50 for bran, in bulk west or east. Manitoba millfeed is steady at \$20 for cars of shorts and \$18 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—Is steady at 42c for No. 2, 40c for No. 3 extra and 38c for No. 3 west or east, with sales at these prices to-day middle freights.

Buckwheat—Is nominal at 46c for No. 2 west or east.

Rye—Is steady at 57c to 58c for No. 2 west or east.

Corn—Is steady at 45c for Canada west. American is steady at 59c for No. 2 yellow, 58c for No. 3 yellow, and 57c for No. 3 mixed, in car lots, on the track Toronto.

Oats—Are steady. No. 1 white are quoted at 33c east and No. 2 white at 32c east. No. 2 white are quoted at 32c west.

Rolled Oats—Is steady at \$4.50 for cars of bags and \$4.75 for barrels on the track Toronto; 25c more for broken lots here, and 40c more for broken lots outside.

Peas—Are steady at 62c to 63c for No. 2 west or east, and milling peas are worth 8c more.

## COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Receipts continue large, with some scattering of new grass butter. For the latter there is a fairly active demand. Other lines are quiet. Quotations all round are unchanged.

Creamery prints ..... 17c to 18c  
do solids ..... 15c to 16c  
Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice ..... 11c to 13c

do large rolls ..... 11c to 12c  
do poor to medium ..... 9c to 10c  
Total exports of butter from Montreal last week, 2,448 packages, against 3,753 last year, and 2,592 in 1902. Total since the beginning of May, 4,458, against 4,025 last year, and 22,806 in 1902.

Cheese—Is steady, and the tone of the market continues firm. Quotations are unchanged at 9c for new large and 9c for new twins. Old large is steady at 10c per lb. for job lots here.

The total exports of cheese from Montreal amounted to 32,302 boxes, against 53,448 last year, and 20,808 for the same week in 1902. Total shipments this season, 102,741, against 139,744 last year, and 11,642 two years ago.

Eggs—The demand is active at 15c, while receipts are inclined to be light.

Potatoes—The tone of the market is easy. There is some talk of rot attacking the potatoes that have just been put into the ground, and a consequent replanting in the northern district from stocks of old that were about to come on the market. This would mean a shortage in receipts here and the late arrival of new potatoes. There does not, however, seem to be much ground for this story, and quotations are unchanged. Cars on the track here are quoted at



of canned rations. Four ounces per capita are issued daily. Biscuits are in largest supply, and ten ounces are issued daily per capita. Gen. Stoessel addresses the garrison stirring several times a week. The men reply with shouts that they will never surrender. The staffs regard the non-evacuation of Port Arthur as a blunder.

#### 200,000 AT LIAO-YANG.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from St. Petersburg says that Gen. Kourapatkin has now been reinforced by 40,000 of the Fourth Siberian Army Corps, bringing the total available force at Liao-Yang up to 200,000 men.

#### RUSSIAN TACTICS.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Paris Petit Journal says there was a meeting of the Grand Council and General Staff yesterday, under the presidency of the Czar, at which important decisions, involving the adoption of offensive tactics in the present campaign were reached.

The Echo de Paris, the Matin, and the Journal confirm the report of Russia's intention to relieve Port Arthur. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo says that the decision of the Council of War to send Gen. Kourapatkin to the relief of Port Arthur is the subject of all conversations in military circles, and continues to arouse profound emotion. Comparison is made between the orders sent on this occasion from St. Petersburg and those forwarded from Paris in 1870, which resulted in the advance of Marshal MacMahon and the Battle of Sedan, yet Paris was not situated at such a great distance from the seat of war as St. Petersburg is from Manchuria. It appears that the decision was taken by the Czar against the advice of a majority of the Council upon the insistence of Gen. Sakharoff, the Minister of War, and Grand Duke Vladimir, who are not considered to be very warm partisans of Gen. Kourapatkin.

#### SEVERAL SMALL FIGHTS.

The commander of the Japanese forces south of the Yalu River telegraphed to Tokio from Seoul Saturday of a series of fights north of Pu-Lang-Tien, about 40 miles north of Port Adams, Liao-Tung Peninsula. It was learned that Cossack scouts had been located at Telissa and the Japanese thereupon despatched infantry and cavalry, which defeated and pursued them. The Russian force consisted of three squadrons. At Chan-Chin-Tun this force was joined by two additional squadrons and the Japanese again attacked and defeated the Russians. Five companies of infantry and a battery of horse artillery joined the Russians at Lung-Wang-Miao, where the Japanese attacked for the third time and the Russians fell back to Telissul, where the Japanese and Russian cavalry continued in contact Monday night.

#### MANY EXPLOSIONS.

It is reported at Tokio that several explosions, accompanied by dense masses of smoke, were heard on Saturday at Port Arthur.

The Chitose, which has been cruising near Port Arthur, reports having heard a series of explosions, and believes them to have resulted from blastings preparatory to the emplacement of new batteries.

The Japanese torpedo-boat destroyer Ikachii on Saturday discovered and exploded a large mine off Sanshan Island, at the entrance of Talienwan Bay.

The Japanese naval authorities engaged in clearing out the mines in the vicinity of Talienwan Bay are employing Japanese divers from Kushiu Province for the purpose. These divers volunteered for this work, and are wonderfully expert. It is said that with their diving paraphernalia they

show that the Russians are already adopting aggressive tactics south of Hai-Cheng. Moreover, the garrison at Port Arthur is stated to be harassing the Japanese. The siege of the fortress is expected to be protracted.

The foregoing obviously embodies what the Russian censor wishes to be announced, and it may or may not enclose the truth, but it is to a great extent consistent with other reports according to which the recent lively skirmish at Wafangkau was the opening action by the force sent by Gen. Kourapatkin to relieve Port Arthur or create a diversion in favor of its garrison. This force, according to the New-Chwang correspondent of the London Daily Mail consists of 14,000 artillery, cavalry and infantry, under Gen. Stalckenberg, who left Liao-Yang with Wafangkau as his immediate objective for the purpose of attacking Gen. Oku's rear.

Those critics here and in Paris who consider the story probable concur in the opinion that the dangerous manoeuvre is likely to end in disaster for Gen. Stalckenberg, while greatly weakening Gen. Kourapatkin.

According to advices from Tientsin, from where this Russian movement is also reported, the Japanese are not concerned over it, feeling certain that the Russians are unable to bring down a sufficient force to prove effective, and especially as it would leave them open to an attack on the flank from the sea.

Meanwhile the Japanese operations between Kinchau and Port Arthur are screened with the customary secrecy. Such few reports as come in reference to their doings since the Battle of Nanshan Hill are based on rumor or supposition.

The Tokio correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, discussing the tremendous task involved in the capture of Port Arthur, says that he nevertheless does not doubt that the unique feat will be accomplished, and that it will constitute a mortal wound, which even successful stands by Gen. Kourapatkin at Mukden, Kirin, or Harbin will be unable to staunch or heal.

It is assumed from unofficial reports of the stream of troops that Japan is still sending out, that Gen. Oku will be given an overwhelming force to enable him to act independently of Gen. Kuroki, who is also believed to be receiving a considerable proportion of the reinforcements. Gen. Kuroki's operations continue to be completely hidden.

#### IN FRONT OF MUKDEN.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Petit Parisien says that the Japanese have withdrawn their attacking lines some distance beyond Liao-Yang. They have moved further to the north-east, evidently for the purpose of overlapping the Russian left wing. Gen. Kourapatkin states that everything appears to be going well, but he asks for large reinforcements as soon as possible. Nearly the whole Russian army is concentrated in front of Mukden, thus preventing any sudden attack on that place.

#### GEN. OKU'S ARMY.

The London Daily Telegraph prints a St. Petersburg despatch, saying that Gen. Nodzu is now busily supervising the landing of a third Japanese army at Takushan. Two divisions are going to reinforce Gen. Oku, making his army 120,000, and the remainder will reinforce Gen. Kuroki, bringing his army up to 140,000 men. The military authorities in St. Petersburg believe that the large and ever increasing Japanese army on the roads around Mukden and Hai-Cheng makes it clear that the Japanese plan of campaign is directed against both of Gen. Kourapatkin's flanks. Meanwhile, it is known that the Japanese are paying extraordinary attention to fortifying their positions in the rear of Kwang-Hing.

#### COURT-MARSHALLED.

A despatch to the London Daily

Gen. Stoessel pays a high tribute to the Russian troops, and refers in terms of warmest praise to the skill and courage displayed by Gen. Fock, whom he recommends for the St. George's Cross. He does not mention that Gen. Fock was wounded, by which the general staff assumes that the report to this effect was untrue.

As Gen. Stoessel specially praises a regiment which was not in Gen. Fock's division, the general staff concludes therefrom that five regiments, or about 12,000 men, were engaged on the Russian side.

#### YAMAGATA TO COMMAND.

A despatch to the London Express from Tokio says it is stated that Field Marshal Marquis Yamagata has been appointed commander-in-chief of the armies in the field. It is expected that he will shortly proceed to the Liao-Tung Peninsula, presumably to command the final assault on Port Arthur.

The despatch adds that it is expected that Japan will shortly declare a blockade of all the Gulf of Liao-Tung, in addition to the peninsula, the blockade of which has been already announced, with the view of stopping the enormous smuggling which is being carried on in junks.

Field Marshal Yamagata was commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces in the Chinese-Japanese War. He is a member of the Genro or Elder Statesmen, and next to Marquis Iro, is the most important subject of the Mikado.

#### TO FORTIFY HARBIN.

A despatch to the London Times from Moscow says it is stated that Harbin will be fortified against the contingency of a siege, irrespective of expense. The heavy siege guns already sent to the Far East are really destined for this purpose, and a further considerable number will be removed for the same purpose from Cronstadt and other first-class fortresses. Gen. Kourapatkin's insistence a month ago that it probably would be necessary to refrain from directly attempting to save Port Arthur and the Liao-Tung Promontory produced an intensely painful effect in court circles. It is said that the Czar at first refused to believe the expediency of such a confession of Russia's military impotence, and it was only after detailed explanations from Gen. Kourapatkin that the Emperor would agree to accept the situation. This painful impression has been intensified by Gen. Kourapatkin's further insistence upon the necessity for providing homes for a retreat north even so far as Harbin.

#### PRISONERS IN SIBERIA.

Advices received at St. Petersburg by mail from Tomsk, Western Siberia, report the arrival there of a detachment of Japanese prisoners, consisting of twenty-six officers and 180 men, the majority of whom are sailors. All were in good health. The officers were sent to the Officers' Club, while the men were quartered in the riding school. Food allowance has been granted the officers of \$25 to \$62.50 monthly, while the enlisted men receive eight cents daily. Workmen have reached Lake Baikal to construct wireless telegraph stations for communication across that body of water.

#### TIBET REINFORCEMENTS.

Two Regiments and a Battery Start From Simla.

A despatch from Simla says: Two sections of a mountain battery, a company of sappers and miners, and the 19th and 33rd Punjab Regiments have been ordered to prepare to go to Sikkim. It is presumed that these troops are intended as reinforcements to the British expedition now in Tibet.

been put into the ground, and a consequent replanting in the northern district from stocks of old that were about to come on the market. This would mean a shortage in receipts here and the late arrival of new potatoes. There does not, however, seem to be much ground for this story, and quotations are unchanged. Cars on the track here are quoted at 85c to 87c for choice car lots. Potatoes out of store are quoted by local dealers at 95c to \$1.

Baled Hay—Receipts of cars here are fair, and the demand is active. Quotations are unchanged at \$9 per ton for car lots on the track here.

Baled Straw—Is fairly active, but the market has, perhaps a slightly easier tone. Car lots on the track here are quoted unchanged at \$5.50 per ton.

#### LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, June 7.—Deliveries of live stock, particularly of hogs, were heavy at the Western Market to-day.

Exporters' cattle were brought forward in numbers insufficient to supply the demand. Butchers' cattle were also wanted by operators, who said they had to pay decidedly firm prices for their stock and that they could not get enough for their requirements. Owing to the unusually large deliveries of sheep the market showed a tendency to decline and a trade was slow. Hogs were steady and unchanged.

As a number of the picked butchers' were bought as exporters, the class of animals bringing \$4.60 to \$4.85 per cwt. would be considered only fair a month ago. Buyers are so keen to do business that they go to the market at daybreak and even earlier in order to get a chance to operate. The demand for butchers' and export cows was lively, and their prices held strong throughout the day.

The betterment which has taken place in exporters' has visibly affected trade in short-keep feeders, which are selling actively at higher levels than before. The farmers seem to desire a large number for grass-feeding purposes, and a speculative feeling dominates the market. The principal business was transacted in stock calves and in stockers, which sold with readiness.

Milk cows were steady. Calves were unchanged, and sheep and lambs were weak.

The range of prices paid in exporters' was \$5 to \$5.40 per cwt.

Values of butchers' cattle were as follows:—Choice butchers', \$4.40 to \$4.70; fair to good, \$4.15 to \$4.35; common to fair cows, \$3.50 to \$4; rough cows, \$3 to \$3.40 per cwt.

The prices of feeders and stockers were firm. We quote—Feeders, 1,000 to 1,300 lbs., \$4.40 to \$5; feeders, 800 to 1,000 lbs., \$4 to \$4.35; stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., \$3 to \$3.75; stock calves, 350 to 800 lbs., \$3.80 to \$4.20; off-color and rough, same weight, \$2 up.

Sheep and lambs were weak. We quote—Heavy ewes, \$4 to \$4.25; bucks, \$3 to \$3.50; lambs, \$5 to \$5.50; Spring lambs, \$2.50 to \$4.50 each.

Calves were quoted at \$2 to \$8 each, and 3½ to 5c per lb. \$50 each.

Milk cows were steady at \$30 to \$40. Hogs—Quotations follow:—Selects 100 to 200 lbs., of prime quality, off cars, Toronto, \$5.25; fats and lights, \$5; sows, \$3.50 to \$3.75; stags, \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.

#### MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, June 7.—Grain—The market for oats has at last experienced the decline which has been expected for some time past. Peterboro's are quoted at 35½c in store. Peas were about steady at 71c above Montreal, No. 2 barley 50c, No. 3 extra, 49c, No. 2 rye 62c.

Flour—We quote—Manitoba patents, \$4.90 to \$4.95; strong bakers',

\$4.50 to \$4.65; winter wheat patents, \$4.80 to \$5; straight rollers, \$4.50 to \$4.65, straight rollers, in bags, \$2.15 to \$2.25.

Feed—Manitoba bran in bags, \$19; shorts, \$21 per ton; Ontario bran in bulk, \$18.50 to \$19; shorts, \$18.50 to \$20; moultrie, \$26 to \$28 per ton as to quality.

Rolled Oats—Dealers are asking \$2.32½ for bags and \$4.90 in bulk on track. These figures are for 80-pound bags, some 80-pound bags being also on the market.

Hay—We quote:—No. 1, \$10.50 to \$11.50; No. 2, \$8.50 to \$9.50; clover mixed, \$8 to \$8.50; clover, \$8 per ton in car lots.

Beans—Choice primes, \$1.40 per bushel, \$1.35 in car lots.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$17.50 to \$18; light short cut, \$17 to \$17.50; American fat backs, \$17.50; compound lard, 6½c to 7c; Canadian lard, 6½c to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½c to 9½c; bacon, 13c to 13½c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.35 to \$7.50; live hogs, \$5.40 to \$5.60.

Eggs—New laid, 15c to 15½c.

Butter—Full grass, 17c to 17½c western dairy, 13c to 14c.

Cheese—Ontario, 8½c to 8½c; best Quebec, 8½c.

## LIVE STOCK SHIPMENTS.

### Returns From Montreal Show a Falling Off for May.

A despatch from Montreal says: The total shipments of live stock from the port of Montreal during the month of May amounted to 13,895 cattle, 585 sheep and 65 horses. While these figures show a marked falling off as compared with the same month last year, when the shipments of cattle alone amounted to 22,778 head, they are higher than those of the same month in the three years prior to last year. The foot and mouth disease in the New England States during 1903 and the consequent British embargo gave a temporary boost to shipments from this port.

## BRITISH CAPTURE GUNS.

### Tibetans Deprived of Two of Their Field Pieces.

A despatch from Simla, British India, says: The British expedition into Tibet has captured two four-pounders from the enemy and a Lhasa general is reported to have been killed. The Tibetans have refused to forward to Lhasa the letter from Col. Young-husband, the political agent with the expedition, fixing the latest date on which the British are prepared to meet and negotiate with the Amban and Tibetan delegates at Gyantse before advancing on Lhasa.

## ARRESTED AS A SPY.

### Colonel in English Army Gets In to Trouble in France.

A despatch from Paris says: A colonel in the English artillery, whose name is not given, is reported to have been arrested for espionage in the island of Belle Isle, close to one of the forts. The colonel, it is stated, visited the island after providing himself with a map as a guide, and, having made observations on the east coast of the island, where numerous works of defence are situated, proceeded to make a survey of the fortifications on the Grand Rock. His description was forwarded to the local police from Lorient, where his movements had excited suspicion.

## POLICE FOR HUDSON BAY.

### Ten Men to Leave Regina for That District This Week.

A despatch from Regina says:—On June 9 a contingent of ten members of the Northwest Mounted Police will leave here for Hudson's Bay, going by way of Montreal. They are

## FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

### The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

## DOMINION.

The fruit outlook in the Niagara district is good.

There is a land boom in Port Arthur and Fort William.

The customs collections at Winnipeg for May were \$192,569, as against \$158,122 last year.

A new school to be called after Lord Strathcona, will be erected in the north end of Winnipeg this summer, at a cost of \$45,000.

It is reported that Menier, who purchased the Island of Anticosti and spent \$1,500,000, will abandon his kingdom and return to France.

It is believed in Montreal that the action of the American Steamship Company in lowering its steamer rate by \$10 will be followed by other lines.

While out picking berries last fall on the Flood Reserve, N.W.T., an Indian woman found the body of a man whose legs had been chopped off near the groin. Photographs of the find have been received by the authorities at Ottawa. The victim is supposed to have been murdered by a travelling companion for his effects.

## FOREIGN.

The Kaw River, Kansas, and its tributaries are in flood, and much damage is being done.

At Portland, Ore., two negroes at noon held up the cashier of the Pullman Company and escaped with \$2,000.

Benjamin L. Martin, aged 98, of Richmond, Ind., the oldest Mason in the world, has died as the result of a broken hip.

Two pearls found by clam fishers opposite Prairie Du Chien, in the Mississippi River have been sold, one for \$1,100 and the other for \$1,200.

A union of the majority of the nations of Europe into a great federation has been predicted by Anatole Percy Beaulieu, the French economist and sociologist.

Because her husband came home intoxicated early in the morning, Mrs. Ellen Mulcahy, aged 21, threw herself into the canal and was drowned, at Rochester, N. Y.

In a fight in a restaurant at Knoxville, Tenn., two negroes and a constable were shot. The constable asked the negroes to wait until he finished before eating.

Small capitalists and well-to-do men are leaving New South Wales, owing to the depression and dissatisfaction at the working of the Arbitration Court, for Canada and the United States.

The Iroquois furnace at South Chicago has shut down, throwing more than 600 men out of work. The closing of the plant is the direct result of the tie up of the boats of the Lake Carriers' Association. The company manufactures pig iron and has been unable to get any raw iron ore.

Judge J. Norman Ritchie of the Nova Scotia Supreme Court is dead.

The Government of British Columbia has decided to issue immediately licenses for prospecting for oil and coal on the two famous blocks in southeast Kootenay long held under reserve for railway purposes.

T. M. Myers, who killed Geo. Brownlee and wounded Wallace Bennett three weeks ago, has been taken from a party of officers and lynched near White Bird, Idaho. The lynchers were masked and outnumbered the officers three to one. Myers was being taken to jail.

## MURDER AT PORT ARTHUR.

### Two Men Witness a Life and Death Struggle.

A despatch from Port Arthur says: An unknown man lies dead in the

## THE FARM WATER SUPPLY

### THE ONE GREAT SANITARY REQUISITE.

Tests Show That the Majority of Wells to be Little Better Than Cesspools.

Some rather startling facts in regard to the water supply of our farms, cheese factories and creameries were brought out at the conference of dairy instructors and experts held in Ottawa last fall, the official report of which is now being distributed by Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa. In discussing the sanitation of the cheese factories and creameries, Dr. Connell, bacteriologist at the Kingston Dairy School, pointed out that one great sanitary requisite is good water. Most of our factories obtain their water from shallow wells, only a few using water from deep wells, springs, creeks or rivers. Good water can be secured from shallow or surface wells, yet such water is always classified as suspicious by sanitarians when it is used for drinking purposes. The reason for this simply is that such water is ground water, derived by seepage through soil of the rain or snow water. Shallow wells are usually placed quite close to the houses or factories which they are to supply, and thus the soil in their neighborhood is apt to become contaminated, and this contamination is sooner or later carried by seepage into the well. Fortunately the soil is an excellent filtering and cleansing agent, but it is only able to dispose of a certain amount of contaminating material. Such disposal takes time, so that if there is a particularly heavy rain, the contaminating matter may be carried far into the earth below the purifying layer, and thus soak unchanged

## INTO THE WELLS.

If a large amount of this contaminating material finds its way into the soil, the earth becomes "soured," and can no longer dispose of or purify the waste, which tends to soak into and mix with the ground water. Some surface wells are so constructed as to be mere surface drainage pits; that is they are not raised above the surrounding earth, and hence receive the surface washing direct. Farmers and makers ought to realize that a surface well does not get its water from some hidden source below, but is simply a collecting reservoir for the ground water derived from rain and snow water. And further, that if the soil in the neighborhood of such a well is saturated with slop water and house or factory drainings, that sooner or later these will make their way into the well.

Prof. Shutt's chemical analysis of farm well water have shown the majority of the wells to be little better than cesspools. From 100 to 200 samples a year are analyzed at the chemical laboratory of the Central Experimental Farm, and not one-fifth of these can be passed as safe and wholesome. By far the greater number are utterly condemned, while others are reported as suspicious, putting them in the category of those that are unsafe to use. The bacteriological examinations of Dr. Connell, and Prof. Harrison of the Ontario Agricultural College, show similar results. Dr. Connell mentioned that out of a dozen factory waters sent him last summer not one was found fit for use. All were badly contaminated, and for drinking purposes would be immediately condemned. Later Dr. Connell had an opportunity of seeing two of the wells from which the samples were taken. Both were subject to direct gross contamination from drainage water lying under the factory floors, and streams of dirty slime could be seen opening into the wells about four feet below the surface. Both

## ON THE FARM.

## SUMMER DAIRY FEEDS.

It is possible to so adjust the various forage crops as to permit of a full supply of food throughout the entire growing season, or from May 1 to November 1, and this without regard to the character of the season, says Dr. E. B. Voorhes. There are many reasons why farmers have not adopted this rule of practice, the chief one being that they do not appreciate the value of a number of crops now grown for this purpose. Take, for example, rye, which is one of the earliest of our forage crops, and is for the purpose of supplementing early pastures, and for preventing a too close pasturage early in the season, one of the best; its value has not been fully appreciated because of the tendency on the part of farmers to allow it to advance too far in the period of maturity before beginning to feed.

If seeded in the right way and cut at the right time, it is palatable and digestible, and provides in all respects an excellent food. The crop should be seeded not later than September 1 and well manured, in order that a large top may be obtained, in which is stored up food accumulated in the fall, which will cause a rapid development in spring. Under such conditions it can be used in as early as May 1, and continued for eight to ten days. Successive seedings have enabled us to feed it successfully for 20 days. This will carry the supplementary feed over until wheat is ready, which is even better than rye, as its period of usefulness is longer.

These two crops will guarantee against any lack of succulent food during the season, when the pasturage is at best uncertain, following these, oats, or oats and peas, will be found advantageous, and if not needed may be made into hay. Another crop which is very helpful for summer feeding, and which, seeded after rye, will not interfere with regular rotations, and come earlier than corn, is barnyard millet. This also is not understood as it should be, but it serves an excellent purpose when properly seeded and cut at the right time. Its best use is before it is fully headed and the first cutting should therefore be made as soon as the heads begin to appear.

Following millet, corn may be used and among the varieties best suited for supplementary feeding with pasture is the Thoroughbred White Flint, first because it is a rapid grower, and will be ready for feeding if planted early, by the middle or latter part of July, and second, because it stools largely, and does not make a coarse, heavy stalk, thus permitting of its entire consumption by the cattle. Of these crops, the rye may be pastured if convenient to do so; it is less expensive, but much more wasteful than if carried to the animals. The millet, if not needed for green forage, may be made into hay.

## WINTER LAMBS.

The very first requirement, if we are to reach the highest degree of success with hothouse or winter lambs, will be a class of ewes for the breeding flock that are adapted to this purpose. Some of the very best mutton breeds, such as the Shropshire, Southdown, Hampshire or Oxford, are totally unfit for this line of breeding. They cannot be induced to breed early enough in the season. It is very unusual for a ewe of any of these breeds to drop lambs earlier than January 15 under conditions which are most favorable for early



## POLICE FOR HUDSON BAY.

### Ten Men to Leave Regina for That District This Week.

A despatch from Regina says:—On June 9 a contingent of ten members of the Northwest Mounted Police will leave here for Hudson's Bay, going by way of Montreal. They are going to strengthen the contingent sent up there last year, it having been found that there was an unexpectedly large amount of work for them to do up there. The men engaged for two years' service. Inspector Ritchie will command.

### T. B. HALL ARRESTED.

#### Provincial Assessor for Victoria District, B. C.

A despatch from Victoria, B. C., says: T. B. Hall, Provincial Assessor for Victoria district, was on Friday night arrested by the Provincial police on the charge of being short five thousand dollars in his accounts. Mr. Hall was hiding in the bush when placed under arrest. Until two years ago he was one of the most highly respected and wealthy citizens of Victoria. He lost his money and shortly after the McBride Administration came into power was appointed Collector of Taxes, much to the satisfaction of everyone, who regarded it as a big assistance to a worthy man. High life of late is said to be the cause of his downfall.

### ORGANIZED CAR THIEVES.

#### Admission of the Wife of the Proprietor of a Big Store.

A despatch from Chicago says:—In the arrest of Michael Donovan the police believe they have begun the disruption of an organized band of car thieves, whose depredations in recent years have cost the railroads nearly \$1,000,000. The police say that the man's wife told them that her husband, who is considered wealthy by his neighbors, was selling only stolen goods in a big store which he had been operating for a number of years. When Donovan was arrested the police say that he confessed to having received stolen goods from the car thieves during the last fifteen years.

### A NEW STEEL PROCESS.

#### Expected to Greatly Reduce Cost of Manufacture.

A despatch from New York says:—Steel and iron men throughout the world will be interested to learn, according to The Herald, that James Gayley, Vice-President of the United States Steel Corporation, after a long series of experiments, has practically perfected a new process for making steel, which he believes will greatly reduce the cost of manufacture. Briefly stated, the Gayley process is a modification of the Bessemer process, which revolutionized the iron and steel industry. The process will be applied in the manufacture of pig iron as well as steel.

### DISEASE IN MEN AND BEAST.

#### Consumption Attacks Both Alike From Same Sources.

A despatch from London says:—The consumption of man and beast is identical. Such is the finding of the British Royal Commission contained in an interim report just issued. It states that experiments prove that the disease produced by tuberculous material, whether of human or bovine origin, was identical, both in broad general features and in finer histological details—that is, with regard to its effects upon the tissues. The finding is important, as it shows the possi-

Lord Minto has written protesting against his parish church at Galloway, Scotland, accepting a subscription for an organ from Mr. Carnegie, and offering one himself.

officers three to one. Myers was being taken to jail.

### MURDER AT PORT ARTHUR.

#### Two Men Witness a Life and Death Struggle.

A despatch from Port Arthur says:—An unknown man lies dead in the morgue at the hospital, killed by a bullet which penetrated his body, passing through the right lung and which was fired from a revolver in the hands of a companion. The murder occurred at the corner of Fort William road and Dachinguin street about 5 o'clock on Monday evening. The Whitefield brothers of Fort William, who were in a wagon on the road, saw the shooting. When some distance away they saw two men engaged in a scuffle, and then saw the smoke from the revolver shot, but did not notice the explosion. Where the shooting occurred a culvert is built over a ditch in which there is from half to a foot of water. When they arrived there one man was lying with his feet in the water and his back bent over the culvert, where he was held by the other clutching his throat. The brothers drew up their horses, jumped to the road and rushed forward to the struggling men. Instantly releasing his hold, the murderer sprang to his feet and confronted them with a revolver, threatening to shoot if they advanced. Released of the murderer's sustaining hold the other man dropped into the water. The man with the revolver, holding his would-be captors at bay, slowly backed away for about 75 yards. Then he turned, jumped the ditch and disappeared into the thick bush just as a street car arrived at the crossing. The man who was shot was assisted to the car, brought to town and immediately taken to the hospital, where he died before he could be removed from the stretcher. Besides the vital wounds, the neck was lacerated as though by teeth, and a large lump on the left side indicated that a heavy blow had been struck. There was nothing on the body by which to identify it. The police searched the bush, but found no trace of the murderer. The search is still being prosecuted. Both men were Italians. This is the second killing by Italians this spring.

### LOST IN THE FLOOD.

#### Northwest Mounted Police Post Supplies Swept Away.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The flood this spring at Athabasca Landing swept away a quantity of supplies intended for the Northwest Police post at the mouth of the Mackenzie River, and the authorities have arranged to have a fresh consignment forwarded by whaling steamer from San Francisco. It has been found, however, that the Hudson Bay Company will be able to convey the necessary supplies to the north, although their boats will not leave Athabasca Landing until the middle of July.

The mission boat, which was used to take the police from Herschel Island to the mainland at the mouth of the Mackenzie, has been wrecked, and the Bishop of that district has filed a demand for compensation. No action will be taken until a report has been received from the police in the matter.

### TWO TONS OF GOLD.

#### Royalty Paid on This Amount of Season's Output.

A Dawson despatch says:—Since sluicing began in the Klondike on May 8 a royalty has been paid on 55,753 ounces of gold, or nearly two tons. This is the largest amount ever produced up to June 1 in this district. Last year only 11,000 ounces were taken out in a similar period.

purposes would be immediately condemned. Later Dr. Connell had an opportunity of seeing two of the wells from which the samples were taken. Both were subject to direct gross contamination from drainage water lying under the factory floors, and streams of dirty slime could be seen opening into the wells about four feet below the surface. Both these waters were very foul, so foul that animals would not touch them. Such a well is generally termed a "mineral" one in the section, probably because the sulphuretted hydrogen of decomposition causes an odor somewhat like that of natural sulphur water.

### IMPROVEMENT NECESSARY.

A factory well cannot be kept uncontaminated, so long as the drainage and whey disposal system of the factory is not carefully looked after, so that the first essential for a pure water supply from the ordinary well is good drainage. Next is the proper construction of the well, including its covering, so as not to permit surface washings flowing in. As Prof. Shutt pointed out, this drainage matter, apart from its actually poisonous character, is the very material upon which microbes and germs live, and water polluted from the barnyard, privy, etc., is always loaded with countless millions of bacteria. It is impossible to turn out first-class dairy products where such water is used, so even from the dollars-and-cents standpoint, improvement in this respect is imperative.

It is not the smell or appearance of water that denotes its condition. Many samples of water, which to the sense of smell or sight or taste are perfect, yet simply reek with filth. The bacteria which we cannot detect by our senses are far more dangerous than those which we can detect.

### ANARCHY IN COLORADO

#### Men Killed at Meetings Held at Victor.

A Victor, Colo., despatch says:—Deadly rioting broke out in Victor on Monday during a mass meeting to discuss the murder by deliberate explosion of dynamite of twelve miners at Independence. Forty shots were fired into a crowd in the street. R. McGee of Victor was shot dead, and at least six persons were injured. Among the wounded are:—Wm. Hoskins, Goldfield, shot through the body, may die; Alfred Miller, Goldfield, shot in body, may die; J. D. Davis, skull fractured by blow from revolver. A pitched battle is looked for at any moment. There are 5,000 men on the streets, and union men are arming themselves. They are thronging the streets, making threats.

After the rioting began Sheriff Bell ordered out all the soldiers in the region. He also appointed 100 deputies. Wholesale arrests of union men will be made, it is said. Soldiers already have arrested three editors and printers of The Record and City Marshal O'Connell and put them in the "bull pen." All mine owners are carrying weapons.

### RABIES THREATENS TOWN

#### Mad Dogs Bite 200 Cows in Setubal, Portugal.

A Lisbon despatch says:—The Portuguese town of Setubal, which has 30,000 inhabitants, is threatened with an epidemic of hydrophobia. Recently a mad dog bit thirteen other canines and these in turn went mad and bit 200 goats and cows which supply the town with milk. All the animals were killed and 600 cheese destroyed, but the precautions were not taken till two days after the incident. The authorities fear quantities of the contaminated milk and cheese have been consumed, and are looking in trepidation for some signs of the dread affection.

breeding stock that are adapted to this purpose. Some of the very best mutton breeds, such as the Shropshire, Southdown, Hampshire or Oxford, are totally unfit for this line of breeding. They cannot be induced to breed early enough in the season. It is very unusual for a ewe of any of these breeds to drop lambs earlier than January 15 under conditions which are most favorable for early breeding. Under ordinary conditions it is apt to be nearer March 1.

A failure in securing ewes of a suitable breed is, it seems to me, the weak place, the cause of most frequent failure in the business of early lamb growing. The expense of ownership and feed are the same in a ewe that fails to breed at all, as in one that breeds a lamb at a time of year when prices are strongest. Again, it costs as much to care for a ewe and fatten her lamb for the April market as for the market of January. The selling price of the January lamb should be 50 per cent. higher than for a lamb of equal quality in April.

The ewes most suitable for breeding the winter lamb will be the result of a cross of Dorset rams on large, strong Merino ewes of the Delaine type. The ram must be of pure breeding, and of high quality. The ram lambs of this cross may be fed for slaughter, and the ewe lambs when of proper age should be mated with another pure-bred Dorset ram; the produce being three-quarters Dorset blood, the very best kind of ewes for winter lambs. Dorset ewes breed lambs as naturally in the fall as in spring. The development of the breed in their native home in Dorsetshire, in the midst of conditions which are most favorable, has tended to fix this tendency very firmly in this breed. When fed grain liberally it is quite natural for them to breed twice in the year.

On account of the high prices which pure Dorsets command, it is necessary to look elsewhere for a cheaper foundation for a breeding flock. We find it most economically in the large smooth type of the Merino ewe. They are more naturally inclined to breed earlier than any other ewes except the Dorset. When shorn early and when in good thrift they will quite frequently breed in the fall. Thus we may much more readily stamp the early breeding tendency of the Dorset upon the offspring of the Merino than upon that of any other breed.

### SOO CANAL'S TRAFFIC

#### A Falling Off of Over Six Million Tons in May.

A Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., despatch says: The statistical report of the traffic through the ship canals for the month of May shows a most remarkable falling off from the records of last year, the difference up to date being more than 6,000,000 tons. An interesting feature of the report is that the traffic of the Canadian canal is only 47,000 tons lighter than that of the American canal. Practically no ore has passed the Soo thus far this year.

### POSTAL NOTES.

#### United States Authorities Issue Instructions.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The Post-office Department has received a copy of the instructions issued by the postal authorities at Washington which affect Canadians. It says: "Postmasters at money order offices in the United States may pay Canadian postal notes, if properly drawn for payment at their respective offices, provided the notes are regular in every particular, show no evidence of alteration or correction, bear legible impressions of the date, stamps of the issuing offices, and are presented for payment within twelve months from the date of issue."



# A Girl's Caprice

## OR, THE RESULT OF A FANCY DRESS BALL

### CHAPTER V.

"Oh, I'm not in the humor for jokes," says Diana languidly.

"That's a good thing, for I'm in solemn, sober earnest. Though I confess I'm perjuring myself. You know I told you I should not appear at luncheon to-day, and now I shall. Though not as Hilary, as Bridget."

"Put it out of your head. It is a mad idea. I shan't even let you think of it."

"Are you prepared to control my very thoughts then? Great is Diana, we all know but still I shall think of this thing, in spite of you. This stranger is coming. It is essential, considering all things (my future prospects principally) with a little malicious grin at her sister, that you should put your best foot foremost, so as to make a first grand impression. But, unfortunately your 'best foot' is deserting you for a mere 'patter.' Bridget will certainly go to it or else remain here by your imperative orders, and milk and drop all the dishes. Now, I shall not sulk, and I shall drop no dishes, and I have got my regiments in my wardrobe upstairs."

"Jim would never consent to it, and then there are cook and nurse to be considered. Do you wish to have your name all over the country?"

"As for that—I shall send cook up to Oaklands to get us some eggs. Once luncheon is nearly ready, and Ellen out with the children, for the rest, I know I can manage it. Now, don't make a fuss, Di darling. I assure you it is better to have me for a parlormaid than nobody at all."

"Ah, here is Jim!" says Diana, rising and running to the window, and tapping vigorously. "Jim, come in. Come in here. I want to tell you something."

She tells him a great deal certainly, and Hilary tells him even more. It becomes plain to Jim that his wife is dying with fright about the wants of a parlormaid for this important occasion, so naturally he throws his influence on the side of Hilary—almost unconsciously, however.

"He'll never know me, Jim," cries Hilary.

"My good child, that's a large saying. He is going to stay in this part of the world for a month or so, so I expect he'll get to know you one way or another."

"He won't know me to-day, anyway."

"Except as the girl who swindled him out of two shillings last night."

"Oh, Jim!"

"Well—didn't you?"

"I think as you do," says Diana; "what he must meet her in a day or two, and then—what will happen then?"

"The crack of doom will be nothing to it," replies her husband solemnly.

"I really wish you would not jest about it," says his wife, who is now evidently on the verge of tears.

"But Diana," anxiously, from Hilary, "what are you going to do at luncheon without a servant to attend table?"

"I don't know," tearfully.

"Well, as I told you before, I do. I know all about it. I've drilled enough parlormaid in my time to

suggested madness about it. But it appears it is all right."

"You tried?" Diana tells herself she is absurd, but somehow a feeling of anger toward him rises now within her breast. He had tried to break the strange bond between him and Hilary. Pray where would he find an equal to Hilary? In her heat she has forgotten that as yet he has never seen Hilary.

"Naturally. First thing. When I came back to England I went straight to my lawyer. If the will could be upset—if the money could be divided between your sister and me—what a relief!"

"To Hilary—certainly!" very coldly.

"To both!" frankly.

He is so entirely above-board that in spite of herself she cannot keep from smiling. He does seem honest. And if so, and if heart-whole (as he had assured her last night), what a husband for Hilary! And now, with all her silly fooling, she will probably destroy her one great chance.

"Ah, you are honest! I like that!" says she earnestly.

Then she remembers that she herself is not very honest toward him, and her heart quails within her.

"Mr. Ker," says she suddenly, "I don't think you will be able to have any—any—talk with Hilary to-day, but if you will come and lunch with us again to-morrow—" She tells herself that whatever happens she will compel Hilary to see him to-morrow.

"You are very good," says Ker. "But the fact is, I must leave here to-morrow, for a week. I have some business in Dublin. I am afraid I shan't be back again until Thursday."

"The day of Mrs. McIntyre's fancy ball?"

"Yes, I hope I shall meet your sister there, at all events."

"There, beyond doubt! But you must not be so late as you were last night," says Diana, trying to carry it off with a high hand and ignoring his insinuation.

"Oh, I shall be early. And your sister—?"

"There is really no reason why you should not call her Hilary," says Mrs. Clifford, with a faint smile, "she is your cousin, you know."

Ker looks at her.

"Yes, of course. But such a strange cousin. A cousin who—"

He stops and lugs involuntarily.

"I know," says Diana, laughing too. "We ought to be—"

"My wife."

"It is dreadful!" says Diana quickly. "Dreadful for both of you. But at all events neither of you are in fault. You should both remember that when you talk it over."

"When we do!" Ker lifts his brows as if amused. "Your—I beg your pardon—Hilary is, I am afraid, not anxious to talk it over. However, even if she is too fatigued to come down to-day, you promise me we shall meet at the McIntyres?"

"Certainly she will be there," says Diana, but a little faintly. Who could arrange for Hilary? She turns to him. "You have a long leave, I hear. I hope when your visit at the Dyson-Moores' is at an end you will come here for a little while. It would give you and Hilary an opportunity of being better acquainted—"

"Making up our minds?" The young man laughs lightly. "Thank

pleasantly, "is an awfully lazy girl."

Here there is a clatter of the spoons and forks on the sideboard. "I don't think Hilary lazy," says Diana quickly. What on earth does Jim mean by prejudicing this most desirable party against Hilary? Really, one can carry a joke too far!

"Yes?" says Ker. He lifts his brows politely. It is plain to Diana that he is already extremely prejudiced against her sister! "I am so glad to hear I have not interfered with her in any way. I was afraid that perhaps she was avoiding me—"

"On the contrary, my dear fellow. I heard her express a determination to see you at once, at all hazards. Nothing it seemed would—"

"Spinach, sir!" says Hilary at his elbow, at this moment, in an awful tone. Ker looks up at her. Was that the soft, low voice that had offered him potatoes?

"No, thank you, Maria!" says Clifford, genially.

Sensation!

Poor Diana's eyes once more seek her plate. Maria! Who is Maria? And he had been so warned about that "Bridget"! As for Hilary, she has retreated to the sideboard, and is standing there, her back turned to the room. Diana, glancing nervously toward her, is disgusted to see that she is shaking with laughter.

Ker is growing confused. He too has heard the later appellation, but, surely, Clifford had called this strangely lovely maid Bridget only five minutes ago? He has hardly time, however, to wonder at this thing, when the "maid" herself is beside him.

"Claret, sir?"

"Have a bottle of ale, Ker?" says Clifford, hospitably.

"Well, thank you," says Ker, who is so shortly home from India that he still inclines toward that kindly drink.

"Some ale for Mr. Ker, Sarah," says Clifford, with an immovable countenance.

Here Diana breaks into the wondering silence that threatens to envelop them, with quite a rush of conversation. Has Mr. Ker been here—or there? Has he seen this, or that? We all know the conversations in the country where the guests are strangers. Ker answers her delightfully, pleasantly, but all the time his mind is on "Bridget—Maria—Sarah." His eyes are on her too! In fact, he cannot keep them off her! Where has he seen her before? All at once he knows!

She is the girl who had given him that glass of water last night at the ball!

She is trying to give him a glass of ale now, but with difficulty. She has got the corkscrew into the cork, but crookedly—as girls always do—and consequently the cork refuses to come out. Clifford is talking vigorously about nothing in the world, and sees nothing; but Ker, who is watching Hilary, grows gradually frantic. All that trouble for him! All that straining of her back, all that flushing of her face. Why, confound the beer!

He half rises from his seat—he has, indeed, forgotten everything.

"If you will allow me," says he, his tone as careful as though he were talking to—a lady! If he only knew!

"Oh! can't you draw it?" says Clifford, springing to his feet. He had seen Ker's gesture, and is now a little shocked at seeing Hilary's dilemma. "Go on, I'll do it," says he, in a low tone.

Ker hears him. There is something so confidential in the tone, so—beyond friendly, that, for a moment, he stares. Then he looks at Diana, but Diana is breaking the little bit of bread beside her plate into small fragments with the most unconcerned air.

And now Clifford has come back to the table, and the beautiful parlormaid is pouring the sparkling ale into Ker's glass.

## About the .... House

### CHOICE RECIPES.

Spanish Sandwiches—Thin slices of Graham bread, slightly buttered, spread with made mustard, then a layer of cottage cheese.

Salad—On page 154 of the Record Cook Book is a choice recipe, which bears a marvelous resemblance to deviled crab. Half the amount is enough for small family.

Orange Sauce—Beat the whites of three eggs till stiff and dry, add gradually one cup of powdered sugar and continue to beat, then add rind and juice of two oranges and rind of one lemon.

Maitre d'Hotel Butter—Cream one-half cup of butter, add one teaspoon of salt and a speck of pepper and one-half teaspoon of finely chopped parsley, then add one teaspoon of lemon juice drop by drop.

Sunshine Cake—Beat white of five eggs very firm. Thoroughly beat yolks with one cup sugar. Fold in carefully the beaten whites. Fold in two-thirds cup well sifted flour. Bake in loaf or patty pans. This is very nice. No baking powder used. Depends on the beating.

Snowballs—One-half cup of butter, one-half cup of sugar, one-half cup of milk, two and one-half cups of flour, two rounding teaspoons of baking powder, whites of four eggs. Cream butter, add sugar gradually, then milk. Add flour sifted with baking powder; lastly the whites of the eggs beaten stiff and dry. Steam to thirty-five minutes in buttered cups. Half this quantity will make five large snowballs and half the sauce recipe will do.

Cream Sponge Cake—Sift together a cup of sugar and a cup of flour, one rounding teaspoon of cream of tartar, half level teaspoon of soda and one-half saltspoon of salt. Break into a cup two eggs and beat till light, fill the cup with thick cream and add one teaspoon of orange extract. Turn into dry mixture and fold carefully and thoroughly together. Bake the same as sponge cake.

Maitre d'Hotel Potatoes—Wash, pare and shape potatoes into balls, using a French vegetable cutter, or shape in one-half inch curls. There should be potatoes to make two cups full. Soak in cold water for fifteen minutes, then drain and boil in salted water till soft. Drain and add maitre d'hotel butter and mix well.

Dandelion Wine—Gather two quarts of blossoms, without stems, which will make the wine better. Pour one gallon of boiling water over blossoms, let stand in stone crock three days and nights (or granite kettle is better). Strain and add three pounds white sugar, two sliced lemons and two oranges. Boil about five minutes. When lukewarm add one tablespoonful good yeast. Pour into a jug to ferment, having the jug full, so it can run out as it ferments, filling up the jug with the remainder (if any is left over, if not, use sugar and water, as the jug must be kept full during fermentation). In about six weeks pour it off and put it in air-tight bottles, with one or two raisins to each bottle. Lay the bottles on their sides in cool, dark place. Cork tightly.

Spring Soup—Simmer a pint of sorrel, two heads of lettuce, a cup of small dandelion leaves in two ounces of butter for ten minutes, stirring constantly; then add three pints of well seasoned stock and boil gently one hour. Strain and serve.

Roast Birds—Pluck, singe, draw and wash the birds thoroughly. Dust each one with one-quarter teaspoon salt and rub the breast inside and out with a small raw onion. Place in the body of the bird a few uncooked cranberries or a slice of lemon. Place in roasting pan, cook

evidently on the verge of tears.  
"But, Diana," anxiously, from Hilary, "what are you going to do at luncheon without a servant to attend table?"

"I don't know," tearfully.  
"Well, as I told you before, I do. I know all about it. I've drilled enough parlormaid in my time to know how to hand round plates and things myself, and how to conduct myself generally. The question is," severely, "will you two know how to conduct yourselves?"

"This is an open aspersion upon our manners," says Jim. "Diana, are you going to submit to it?"

"Time is flying," says Hilary. "Am I to attend table or not? I shan't appear in any other character, so I may as well be of use to you as not. And really, Di I don't see how you are going to manage things without Bridget. Jim, tell her I may do it. I," laughing in a suppressed sort of fashion, "have set my mind upon it. I want to see," with a little tilting of her nose, "what my future husband is like when he is off his guard."

"Oh! so that's your reason!" says Clifford.

"I know you will forget yourself, and call me Diana," says her sister.

"By-the-by, what's your name to be?" asks Clifford, turning to Hilary.

"Bridget, of course."

"For mercy's sake, Jim, if this awful affair is to be carried through, don't forget that," says Diana, who is still plainly annoyed.

"Nonsense. He can't forget Bridget," says Hilary.

"True for you, I wish to Heaven I could," says Clifford, who has suffered many things at the hands of the original Bridget, who certainly does not shine as a parlormaid. Upon this he saunters out again into the garden, to read his "Cork Constitution."

Diana, having given in to the inevitable, though with a bad grace and many misgivings, now sits trembling in the drawing-room, waiting for Ker's coming. The hall-door has been thrown wide open, and it has been arranged by Hilary that Diana on hearing his footstep on the gravel outside is to go at once to the door and greet him.

"It will look so nice and friendly," said Hilary, when settling this question. On seeing Hilary herself could hardly have done it, being engaged on the last touches to the luncheon table, and took some for eggs, and the children and other maid far away in the wood with a little basket of goodies all for themselves, and Bridget, as we know five miles away by this time, Diana sitting in the drawing-room, is to tell the truth, quaking. But now she hears a step upon the gravel, and as "courage mounteth with occasion," so her spirit comes back to her, and going to the open hall-door she receives Ker with a delightful smile, and leads him back to the room she had just quitted. It is a pretty room, filled with sunlight and sweet flowers, and a few other things besides, and with all the windows lying wide open.

"I am so sorry," says she at once. "My sister—" she falters. Really it is horrible of Hilary to place her in such a position.

"Tired, no doubt—laid up? Not able to appear?"

"Well," nervously, "she hopes she may be able to appear—"

Diana, who has really meant only to temporize, now seeing where her words have led her, controls with difficulty a mad desire to laugh.

"Afterward? After luncheon? I hope so too," says Ker. "Of course I can quite understand how she feels about all this. It is very good of her not to have refused me at once, even without a trial. It seems unfortunate that we cannot meet."

He pauses.

"Yes, yes," says poor Diana vaguely. "What on earth is she going to say next?"

"The will was preposterous," says Ker. "There was something that

could arrange for today. I one time to him. "You have a long leave, I hear. I hope when your visit at the Dyson-Moores' is at an end you will come here for a little while. It would give you and Hilary an opportunity of being better acquainted—"

"Making up our minds?" The young man laughs lightly. "Thank you very much. I shall be delighted to give Miss Burroughs the chance of seeing how—"

"Yes," says Diana. She leans forward.

"How charming I am." At this they both laugh.

Here, to Diana's great relief, the door opens, and Clifford enters the room. He shakes hands cordially with Ker, and in a little informal fashion tells his wife that luncheon is ready. Hilary sent him in to break the ice. A moment later the gong sounds. Hilary has beaten a wild tattoo upon it and then rushed back to her place at the head of the table, where Diana will sit behind the cold roast beef!

## CHAPTER VI.

It is not until Ker has finished his ration that, looking up suddenly, he finds his eyes met by those of the parlormaid. Her eyes are quickly withdrawn, she is bending round the cold roast beef, but his remains on her moving as she moves. Where on earth has he seen her before? That he has seen her before he is positive, but where? He is also quite sure that when first he did see her, he did not realize that she was—was—What is she? Beautiful! Is that the word?

He is obliged to take his eyes off her now, as she has come round and is standing absent behind his back. "Potato, sir?"

Ker gives a little start. Her voice so low, almost as beautiful as herself!

"Thank you," says he. He feels as if he is apologizing to her for the trouble she is giving herself on his account. Then, suddenly, he pulls himself together and turns to Diana.

"I see I am not to have the pleasure of seeing your sister," says he with a slight smile.

"No. I am so sorry," says Diana, her eyes on her plate.

"I hope I haven't frightened her away," says Ker, he now addresses himself to Clifford.

"You couldn't," says Clifford.

"Nobody could frighten her! I've often tried, and failed; the mustard, Bridget, she's strong. Very strong."

"Ah!" says Ker. Diana casts an indignant glance at her husband, but Clifford continues his repast with all the air of a saint. "I thought perhaps I was the cause of her staying away from luncheon."

"She never stays away from luncheon. She is at it now," says Clifford imperiously.

"Oh, I see!" Ker's tone, however, is a little vague. "She is fatigued, no doubt after last night's dance, and is still upstairs."

"Is she? I'm not quite sure. I quite thought I saw her a moment ago."

Hilary is at this instant standing just behind him at the sideboard.

"The fact is," says Diana, turning her delightful face that has now a very pink flush upon it to Ker, "that Hilary feels a little nervous about—about—" she falters and breaks down ignominiously.

"I know," says Ker kindly. "I," laughing a little, "feel rather like that myself. And, of course, a girl—it was a scandalous will. She hates to see me, and I—well, I don't hate to see her, of course—but I am afraid it seems quite impossible that we should ever like one another."

That touch of Clifford's about the "strength" of his future wife, has modified still farther his weak desire to see the wife chosen for him by his dead aunt. "She is taking a little walk, I dare say?"

"Just a stroll," says Clifford, gayly. "A mere hint at a walk! About as far as round this table once or twice. She likes short walks. She

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"My wife tells me," says Clifford, lightly, "that you have promised to give us a little of your time once your visit at the Moores' is at an end."

"I shall be very pleased indeed, thank you. I'm rather out of it, in the way of friends now. I've been so long in India. It's awfully kind of you to think of me, and of course—" He hesitates.

"You would like to see Hilary," puts in Clifford. "I can quite understand it. Most fellows would yearn to see the girl their aunt had condemned them to marry. Why can't you see her?"

He stops here, and both Diana and Hilary grow pale. To them it seems a reflection on Mr. Ker's sight! To Ker, providentially, it seems only a reproach. Having given full time for the explosion of his missile, Clifford goes on again:

"I thought Di—that Hilary was rather determined to appear at luncheon. She certainly said something about it. About attending. Do you remember? She was great on the attend—"

Here Hilary lays down a plate before him with extreme decor, and Diana begins to talk very fast.

Ker, with difficulty drawing his eyes from the parlormaid of many names, enters into the conversation with Diana, but presently Clifford strikes into it too.

"After all you must have seen Hilary," says he. "Last night I mean."

"No. Not at all. You see I came so late."

"But, my dear fellow, you must have seen her for all that. She was a most conspicuous figure."

"Conspicuous?"

"Yes. Her dress, you know. She

There was a sudden movement behind him.

"Your napkin, sir," says the parlormaid, handing it to him with angry eyes.

"How was she dressed?" asks Ker.

"Well, you could hardly call it a magnificent costume, but certainly it was remarkable in its own way because so out of the common. And yet," meditatively, "so in it. You might see it here, a pause that fills his wife with anguish, "and there everywhere!"

"A rather ambiguous description," says Ker, laughing. "What was Miss Burroughs dressed as?"

"As—"

Here a plate falls with a crash to the ground. The parlormaid is bending over the fragments.

"Accidents will happen," says Clifford, shrugging his shoulders amiably. "We were talking of Hilary, were we not? She has her little faults, you see."

"Cheese, sir?" says a voice at his elbow that ought to have reduced him to dust.

"No, thank you, Henrietta!" returns he blantly.

After this—

Diana rises hastily from the table, and with a hurried smile to Ker, leaves the room. She is quickly followed by Hilary, and meeting in the safe seclusion of the drawing-room, they fall into each other's arms and give way to wild mirth!

"Oh! but it was too bad of him," says Diana. "He might have warned us, giving us a hint. But to go on like that! Hilary, when he spoke of your 'attending,' I felt as though I should have to get up and go away."

"That wasn't half as bad as his attempt at the betrayal of my dress at the dance."

"Betrayal! He would never have betrayed you!"

"I suppose not. But yet—hush! Are they coming? I must hurry away

pints of well seasoned stock and bouillon one hour. Strain and serve.

Roast Birds—Pluck, singe, draw and wash the birds thoroughly. Dust each one with one-quarter teaspoon salt and rub the breast inside and out with a small raw onion. Place in the body of the bird a few uncooked cranberries or a slice of lemon. Place in roasting pan, cook in hot oven thirty minutes, basting frequently with hot water and butter. Serve on hot platter garnished with fried bread crumbs.

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Removal of soot marks—When soot falls upon the carpet or rug, never attempt to sweep it up at once, for the result is sure to be a disgusting mark. Cover it thickly with nicely dried salt, which will enable you to sweep it up cleanly, so that not the slightest stain or smear will be left.

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Windows in damp weather—When it is necessary to clean windows in damp weather, use a little methylated spirit, and you will polish the windows in half the time, as the spirit evaporates, and dries the superfluous moisture as it goes.

To clean enameled baths—Stains may be taken off an enameled bath if it is rubbed well with rough salt moistened with vinegar. This will also clean enameled pots and pans, no matter how burned or discolored they may be.

To preserve stair carpets put pads of old blankets on each step. If there is no store of ancient blanket to draw from, a substitute may be made of several thicknesses of brown paper.

When making a pudding don't forget to make a pleat in the cloth at the top of your basin, so as to allow the pudding room to swell.

To boil eggs for invalids, bring the water to the boil, then take the egg in it for five minutes. This will cook the egg perfectly without making the white hard and indigestible. It is also well to be an egg intended for a young child in this manner.

To clean brass nothing is better than the old-fashioned plan of rubbing first with a paste made of powdered bathbrick and paraffine, and then with powdered bathbrick. A mixture of lemon juice and powdered chalk used in the same way is also excellent.

Never hang a mirror where the sun's rays will fall upon it. The sun acts upon the mercury and clouds the glass.

## ON TOAST.

For an inexpensive "tasty" hot dish for tea there are more ways of using up the left-overs from dinner by serving them on toast, which, with a little care, may be made to look as tasteful to the eye as to the palate.

Trim the crust from neat slices of stale bread, and toast each side a delicate brown; butter while hot, and keep covered until the slices are soft.

and see about afternoon tea. I suppose he'll stay for that."

"Poor darling, you must be tired!"

"Tired!" Hilary throws out her arms tragically. "When it is for—him!"

"Oh, Hilary!" anxiously. "That reminds me. What do you think of him? He is goodlooking, isn't he?"

"You forget I saw him last night."

"Well! But now in daylight! I think one should always judge a person by daylight. And you—?"

"Think he looks just the same as he did at midnight."

"But Hilary, dearest, you can't forget—"

"That he said he should find it impossible ever to like me! No, I shan't forget that!"

(To be Continued.)



evidently on the verge of tears. "But Diana," anxiously, from Hilary, "what are you going to do at luncheon without a servant to attend table?" "I don't know," tearfully. "Well, as I told you before, I do. I know all about it. I've drilled enough parlormaid in my time to know how to hand round plates and things myself, and how to conduct myself generally. The question is," severely, "will you two know how to conduct yourselves?"

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"I know you will forget yourself, and call me Diana," says her sister.

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"For mercy's sake, Jim, if this awful affair is to be carried through, don't forget that," says Diana, who is still plainly aggrieved.

"Nonsense. He can't forget Bridget," says Hilary.

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## CHAPTER VI.

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Carpets should be beaten on the wrong side first, and afterward more gently on the right. Never put down a carpet on a damp floor, for this—often the result of hurry and impatience on the part of weary house-cleaners—is a frequent cause of carpets becoming moth-eaten.

Windows in damp weather—When it is necessary to clean windows in damp weather, use a little methylated spirit, and you will polish the windows in half the time, as the spirit evaporates, and dries the superfluous moisture as it goes.

To clean enameled baths—Stains may be taken off an enameled bath if it is rubbed well with rough salt moistened with vinegar. This will also clean enameled pots and pans, no matter how burned or discolored they may be.

To preserve stair carpets put pads of old blankets on each step. If there is no store of ancient blanket to draw from, a substitute may be made of several thicknesses of brown paper.

When making a pudding don't forget to make a pleat in the cloth at the top of your basin, so as to allow the pudding room to swell.

To boil eggs for invalids, bring the water to the boil, then take the egg in it for five minutes. This will cook the egg perfectly without making the white hard and indigestible. It is also well to boil an egg intended for a young child in this manner.

To clean brass nothing is better than the old-fashioned plan of rubbing first with a paste made of powdered bathbrick and paraffine, and then with powdered bathbrick. A mixture of lemon juice and powdered chalk used in the same way is also excellent.

Never hang a mirror where the sun's rays will fall upon it. The sun acts upon the mercury and clouds the glass.

## ON TOAST.

For an inexpensive "tasty" hot dish for tea there are more ways of using up the left-overs from dinner by serving them on toast, which, with a little care, may be made to look as tasteful to the eye as to the palate.

Trim the crust from neat slices of stale bread, and toast each side a delicate brown; butter while hot, and keep covered until the slices are soft-

and see about afternoon tea. I suppose he'll stay for that."

"Poor darling, you must be tired!"

"Tired!" Hilary throws out her arms tragically. "When it is for him!"

"Oh, Hilary!" anxiously. "That reminds me. What do you think of him? He is goodlooking, isn't he?"

"You forget I saw him last night."

"Well! But now in daylight! I think one should always judge a person by daylight. And you—?"

"Think he looks just the same as he did at midnight."

"But Hilary, dearest, you can't forget—"

"That he said he should find it impossible ever to like me! No, I shan't forget that!"

(To be Continued.)



ened. Then lay on each a portion of the preparation, leaving a tiny edge of the toast visible.

**Fish**—Separate the meat from the bones of any fish that may be left from dinner, and place on one side. Break into a bowl one or two eggs, according to the amount of fish, add salt, a bit of pepper, and one teaspoonful of plain flour; mix thoroughly. If you think there is not sufficient fish for your slices of toast, add one slice of fresh, white bread, minus crust, mix all well, and add the fish. Pour into a frying pan in which is a little hot butter or ham gravy, stir until very hot, spread on toast and serve. A few drops of lemon juice sprinkled on the mixture improves it for some tastes.

**Chipped Beef**—Put into a saucepan one gill of milk, and a teaspoonful of butter. When the butter melts add as much as desired of chipped beef shredded into tiny bits. Add to this one beaten egg, a sprinkling of black pepper. Stir with a fork about two minutes, spread on toast, and serve.

**Tomato**—To about a cupful of cold stewed tomato, add the same quantity of chopped ham, one beaten egg, and a little warm water or gravy. Bring to a strong heat, and lay on toast. Serve very hot.

#### CUTS AND BRUISES.

Just as soon as the warm weather comes the children want to go barefooted and then begins trouble with sore toes and bruises. They get all kinds of wounds, but the most serious are those made by rusty iron, generally received by stepping on an old nail, the barbs of wire fences, etc. Such hurts often prove serious, resulting sometimes in lockjaw and that is a disease that the doctors do not seem able to handle successfully.

Children should be instructed not to think such hurts of no consequence. This is not "babying" them, either, for they should be instructed why care is desirable. Teach them to come to you with every hurt in which the skin is broken, then see that the wound is properly cleansed and bound up with some healing liniment, so that no foreign matter either remains or can enter.

In the case of a wound from a rusty nail—the most dangerous of injuries to the barefoot boy—turpentine is highly recommended. Peach leaves, pounded and applied to, such a wound, are also favorably mentioned; good also in case of bee and wasp stings.

Bruises and bumps will not turn blue if butter or lard is immediately applied.

Bites from venomous snakes are generally counteracted by giving whisky, on the homeopathic principle of similia similibus curantur, probably. If the remedy is not at hand, make a lye of wood ashes and immerse the bitten member. The lye should be hot as can be borne, and changed as it cools. Continued soaking is necessary. Several cases are on record where lives have been saved by this treatment.

#### MEN AS HOUSEKEEPERS.

##### Why They Would Be Out of Place in the Suggested Role.

A writer in an English review expresses the opinion that if, for a while, men could take over all house-keeping duties, keeping women entirely out of domestic management, the ensuing revolution would solve the servant problem. By planning everything on business lines about 50 per cent of the present labor would be saved. It is asserted that all the labor-saving devices in use at present are the inventions of men, and that there are plenty more of these beneficent ideas on tap in the masculine brain only awaiting an opportunity for realization. Men do not have the same troubles with their employes that women do with their servants, says the writer, and it would not take the mighty masculine intellect

## FIGHT WITH POLAR BEARS

### MANY DOWN FROM THE ARCTIC THIS YEAR.

#### Monsters That Struggle With Half a Dozen Sailors at a Time.

Owing to the exceptional rigors of the past winter along Baffinland and Labrador, the polar bears have had to wander off among the ice floes in greater numbers than usual in quest of the seals upon which they chiefly feed, and the crews of the Newfoundland sealing fleet, just back from their annual hunt, tell many stories of encounters with these monsters writes a St. John's, Newfoundland, correspondent.

When he is well fed the polar bear is easily worsted, but if hungry he fights with fury. Hence, encounters with bears are not sought, unless riflemen are included in the party; but sometimes there is no alternative. This season, on one occasion, seven men armed only with seal clubs had to fight an old male bear.

One man thought he saw a seal behind a hummock and started off after it, a second following him. Just as the first topped the hummock he raised his club and struck, when to his horror he found he had hit a polar bear over the snout. The bear turned on him with an angry growl and would have dismembered him with a single stroke, when the second man got in and hit him on the snout also. This blow half stunned him and he fell backward into a small hole of water.

Still, though dazed, he struggled to get out, and so there was nothing for it but to fight him, and this the men did successfully, the whole seven joining in the struggle. Yet he broke one man's ankle, lacerated another's thigh and splintered the arm of a third before he gave in. His skin and fat weighed 400 pounds and his carcass probably as much more, so that he was as

#### BULKY AS A SMALL HORSE.

On another occasion there was a fierce fight, within full view of a ship's crew, between a bear and six men. Bruin had been asleep for the night on a small pan of ice and was awakened in the early morning by the sound of the steamer's whistle, blown to call her crew to their day's toil. The bear, aroused from slumber, raised himself on his hind paws with a mighty growl, as if in challenge to the ship. His defiance was accepted in this sense by six young sealmen, who promptly made at him with only their clubs.

The bear was unable to leave the small pan he was on, owing to six enemies assailing him, and so had to fight it out there. He made a game defence, too, notwithstanding all attacks of his adversaries. One of these struck at him with a club, but he reared up, caught it in his mouth and jerked it from the owner's hands and, shaking it as a terrier would a rat, hurriedly bore it at the owner with it and felled him senseless with a blow over the head. The other assailants he kept off also in the same way, and it was not till a man came from the ship with a rifle and put four bullets through him that he showed any weakening. At last he became dazed, and a well directed blow on the snout stunned him, while a shower more apparently killed him.

A rope was lashed round his body and he was swung up by the ship's winch to be got on board, but just as he came over the rail the rope broke and he disappeared from view in the water. The cold bath revived him, for in about five minutes he was seen to emerge in a blow hole in a floe, and climbed on to a high pan. Three men were at once despatched after him, and he was stunned, stabbed to the heart and then dragged to the ship to be skinned. He was nearly nine feet long and twelve feet in largest girth, and was altogether

#### A FORMIDABLE ADVERSARY.

winds and swept south to perish of starvation. During last Christmas week the steamship Hanover, crossing the Grand Banks on the way to Baltimore, sighted an iceberg on which were moving objects first thought to be human beings, but subsequently seen to be six polar bears. They had been ferried hundreds of miles from their Arctic home and were doomed to perish by drowning or hunger. Similar scenes are often witnessed by the crews of vessels fishing on the Grand Banks.

Last July two castaway fishermen from one of the ships on the Banks pulled toward an iceberg to get some fragments to melt into drinking water, but found it tenanted by a starving polar bear, which plunged into the sea and made after them on catching sight of them. They had to row their best to escape, as these bears can swim as well as seals, and it was only when he saw he could not reach them that he returned to his lonely eyrie, bellowing forth hoarse growls of rage the while.

## QUACKS OF OLDEN DAYS

### HOW OUR FOREFATHERS WERE IMPOSED ON.

#### Queen Anne's Favorite Oculists Were an ex-Tailor and Cobbler Respectively.

That the days of quackery are by no means over was proved—if any proof were needed—by the amusing exposure of the German magnetopath in the Tilts Court, of which we read in the papers a short time ago. But the magnetopath was a modest and respectable practitioner compared with hundreds of quacks who have imposed on our forefathers' credulity.

Even kings and queens were just as easily victimized as the most ignorant of their subjects. Queen Anne was especially gullible, and was always ready to fall down on her knees to any impostor who promised to cure her weak eyes. Her two favorite oculists were an ex-tailor and cobbler respectively, who knew at least as little about medicine as the man in the moon.

William Reade, the promoted tailor, she dubbed a knight, and he used to strut about with his gold-headed cane and lace ruffles, or drive in his gorgeous coach drawn by four horses to the wide-eyed wonder of the crowds who did not know what a humbug the man was. His vanity even led him to engage a poet to sing his praises in stately verse, although the hero of the hexameters had scarcely enough learning to read them.

Roger Grant, Anne's other favorite physician, had been a cobbler and Anabaptist, but his foolish head was so turned by Royal favor that he must needs have his face engraved on copper for condescending presentation to his friends.

#### DR. THOMAS SAFFOLD

was the king of quacks in Charles II.'s time, and, possibly on the strength of having been bred a weaver, he added the weaving of rhymes to his healing artifices, and won great fame and wealth from the union.

Saffold employed hundreds of men to distribute circulars and pamphlets describing his wonderful gifts, and his house was besieged daily by crowds clamoring for his attention, and willing, many of them, to pay the most extortionate fees.

A brace of impostors of the same period were Mr. and Mrs. Louthborough, who professed to cure any disease by a look or a touch. "Mr. de Louthborough," so one advertisement ran, "has received a most glorious power from Jehovah, viz., the gift of healing all manner of diseases incidental to the human body, such as blindness, deafness, lameness, cancers, loss of speech, palsies," and some most remarkable cures were claimed

## The Two Ivans

### STORY OF RUSSIAN HEROISM.

(The following sketch which is to have been written by the wife of founded on fact, has created a great sensation in Russia. It is supposed one of the high naval officers who took part in the first naval engagement at Port Arthur and have since been recalled.)

Why they were made into sailors nobody could say. The two Ivans, one from inland Kostroma, the other from inland Vologda, stood in a line with other mujiks summoned as conscripts from all parts of the Russian empire.

Nobody asked them what they wished themselves—Hussars, Life Guards, Infantry or Fleet. And, to tell the truth, the two Ivans were absolutely indifferent. They must serve somewhere.

So, when the conscription officer, chalk in hand, walked past the long line of men, writing a military or naval mark on the men's sheepskin coats, neither Ivan had a single thought in his head. At most there was a faint image of their native villages, but even that receded and seemed to melt into the mist.

"That fellow has a sailor snout," said someone's voice. Then one Ivan felt the chalk passing over his chest.

"The navy!" And as the other Ivan stood beside him it appeared that he, too, had a "sailor snout," and on his chest appeared the same mark.

In that way the two Ivans became sailors.

Bath Ivans served on the same vessel, the destroyer Steregushtchi.

And they both served well, with the exception of rare trips ashore, when both, primed with vodka to the neck, became two indescribable wild beasts.

But that phase passed rapidly, and next day, both Ivans, as if nothing uncommon had happened toiled on the destroyer's steel deck, and all their actions showed intelligence and care.

Since childhood the two Ivans had spent their days plowing their native land with a "sokha" (wooden plow). Yet now they suddenly found themselves sailors.

Why? To that question nobody could reply.

The chief reason was—they must serve somewhere.

Darkness and silence by the Pacific. Port Arthur seems dead. The harbor lights are extinguished, and the long lines of guns can barely be seen on the forts. The two Ivans are silent, and look wistfully into the obscure distance. Strangely shaped shadows crowd underneath, and the sound of occasional voices is borne on the wind. The searchlights above throw long pencils of bright light on the outer harbor. Then even they go out.

The enemy is invisible.

From the beach comes the dull and measured roar of surf. The dark silhouettes of big ships rise from the water afar. They can hardly be seen.

The two Ivans are in a post of danger. The "Steregushtchi," far from land in the outer roadstead, is watching for the enemy.

All are awake; all watch. It would seem as if each man had four eyes, not two. And each man's four eyes strain into the remote darkness to the point of torture.

They must not be caught napping by the enemy—the Jap is cunning. He would choose such a dark night, with bad weather coming on, with sharp winds blinding the watcher's

It is asserted that all the labor-saving devices in use at present are the inventions of men, and that there are plenty more of these beneficent ideas on tap in the masculine brain only awaiting an opportunity for realization. Men do not have the same troubles with their employees that women do with their servants, says the writer, and it would not take the mighty masculine intellect very long to do away with the servant question entirely.

We are inclined to agree with the writer to this extent: that after a man had conducted the domestic affairs of a household for a few weeks there would be no servant question, and no servant either, writes Robert Webster Jones in the June House-keeper. It would be a task of Hercules difficulty to persuade a servant to enter that house again. We can picture in our mind's eye the domestic chaos that would result, the astonishing innovations that would be introduced from cellar to garret. Fancy the average man attempting to discipline the cook by employing the same methods with which he is accustomed to coerce the office boy. Imagine this man debating the vital questions of "Thursday afternoons out" and "What shall we have for dinner?" with an indignant Abigail whose eloquence exceeds her logic!

As for us, we do not want a home run on "strictly business principles." There are plenty of them in the land, but they are called hotels. Here is a conundrum: When is a home not a home? When is a man for house-keeper? None is that realm where woman rules.

#### PORT ARTHUR'S GUNS.

Germans Made Them for Chinese, and Were Never Paid.

A peculiar feature of the Russian defence of Port Arthur is the history attached to some of the heavy guns which are at present in the forts. These guns were sold originally to the Chinese authorities by a German firm, shortly before the Boxer trouble, when the Chinese were buying arms on every available occasion. They bought on the three-year system, paid so much down, and the balance divided between the second and third year. The firm had to pay the regular "commission" to the lower officials out of the money they received the first year. The guns were delivered at once, and deposited in the Shiku Arsenal, where Admiral Sir Edward Seymour made his grand stand with his wounded, when returning from his futile endeavor to rescue the Pekin Legations. Some of these guns were not even unpacked. Before the second and third instalments were paid, fighting began, and the guns were captured by the Allies, and handed over to the Russians for custody. The Russians always seem to have men to take charge of anything, and they took such great care of these guns in the Shiku Arsenal that they were sent over to Port Arthur; so that, although Germany has not received a penny for the honest work done in her country, she has unwittingly provided Russia with the means to defend Port Arthur.

#### EQUALLY UNCERTAIN.

Struck by a fancied resemblance, the young man looked at her a second time.

"I beg your pardon," he said, "but your face is strikingly familiar. Weren't we engaged once?"

"I am not sure," she replied. "May I ask your name?"

"My name is Brown."

"That doesn't help any," she rejoined, with a little sigh. "There have been three Browns."

It's an awful nice thing for a girl's complexion to get kissed behind a door when her family are right in the same room.

him, for in about five minutes he was seen to emerge in a blow hole in a floe, and climbed on to a high pan. Three men were at once despatched after him, and he was stunned, stabbed to the heart and then dragged to the ship to be skinned. He was nearly nine feet long and twelve feet in largest girth, and was altogether

#### A FORMIDABLE ADVERSARY.

Men who go to the seal fisheries for the sport or experience as passengers on the ships of the fleet, usually derive their keenest enjoyment from stalking the polar bears, as it is quite a novel form of big game hunting. The scene is the great floating ice field, and from hummock to hummock, and berg to berg, the hunter will dodge his prey until a lucky shot will enable him to bring down the victim.

Sealing captains will never let their guests go off unattended on such a mission, but send a couple of expert riflemen with them, as at times Mr. and Mrs. Bear and their offspring may be at home on the floe, and they would be rather too formidable a combination for the inexperienced hunter.

The Esquimaux of Greenland and Baffin Land are notable bear hunters. The Esquimaux have trained their dogs to run the creatures down and torment them until they can come up themselves and give the quietus with lance or gun. The darling of the Esquimaux hunters is great, and they will attack the infuriated bear the moment they come within striking range.

In northern Labrador they are also to be got in goodly numbers. Last season a Newfoundland fishing skipper found two of them entangled in his nets in O'Brien harbor at the entrance to Ungava Bay, and was able to kill them with but little trouble. Another skipper sighted a third and sent two men in a boat after him, but their first shot only wounded the brute and he made back at them, upset and tore apart their boat, and badly gashed one of the men before the schooner ran down and poured a whole battery of bullets into him.

The Hudson Bay Company's factors are always keen to secure skins of this white water bear. Last year one station secured fourteen of these skins, the largest of which measured thirteen feet and brought £15 at the company's annual auction in London. Another station, Nakvak, the most northern and therefore best situated for them, collects

#### ABOUT SIXTY A YEAR.

About 400 bears are killed along Labrador every twelve months.

These bears are extraordinarily cunning. They catch seals in exactly the same way as the Esquimaux, by waiting at a blowhole, having first built up a little wall around it. They show cleverness almost human in grasping a seal when it comes up to breathe, and transferring it to the ice.

If the bear is not hungry he will play with the seal just as a cat does with a mouse, patting it till it wriggles away, catching it again, tossing it into the air and torturing it in various ways, but always keeping between it and the blowhole, and eventually killing it by jumping on it with all four paws.

The bears also will wait, nose down, against the floe by which seals, narwhals and even white whales swim, and when one of these will rise to breathe, spring upon it like a cat on a sparrow, hugging and tearing it to death in the water, and eventually dragging it up on the ice, to be devoured at leisure. When no better food offers, they subsist on some of the innumerable diving birds that abound in northern seas. The bear will immerse himself in the water where the birds are swimming, and then, sinking beneath it, will leave only the black nose visible, up to which the unwitting bird swims, only to find itself a victim to his maw.

It is while abroad on the ice that the bears are carried off by adverse

period were Mr. and Mrs. Louthembourg, who professed to cure any disease by a look or a touch. "Mr. de Louthembourg," so one advertisement ran, "has received a most glorious power from Jehovah, viz., the gift of healing all manner of diseases incidental to the human body, such as blindness, deafness, lameness, cancers, loss of speech, palsies"; and some most remarkable cures were claimed by him, in one of which, at a word, a discolored bone "flew into place again with a report as of a pistol."

Allhaud was another highly successful humbug, whose pills devastated Europe and made him a threefold baron. "Napoleon," it was facetiously said after his death, "had killed his thousands, but Allhaud his tens of thousands." Dr. Katterfelto's was a name to conjure with in the latter years of the eighteenth century. He used to travel all over England in an enormous caravan, which he shared with a small army of black cats; and he was regarded everywhere as a wizard with superhuman powers, until the Mayor of Shrewsbury sent him to prison as

#### A ROGUE AND A VAGABOND.

Villars, another notorious quack of the eighteenth century, whenever a funeral passed him in the street would gaze sadly at it and exclaim in a loud voice: "Ah, if that unhappy creature had only taken my specific, he might now be carrying that coffin instead of being in it." His specific, the recipe for which he had inherited from an uncle who was prematurely cut off, by an accident, at the age of a hundred, was guaranteed to prolong life to a century and a half.

There was one quack of whom Steele tells us, who claimed that he could infallibly cure cataracts "because he had lost an eye in the Emperor's service," and as evidence of his powers he produced a muster-roll in which his name, or his alleged name, appeared. One man made a fortune in the beginning of the last century, by preaching the virtues of rock-salt, and is said to have lost his life by practising them. A reverend City rector, Dr. John Hancock, did not scruple to add to his stipend by curing fevers by the simple expedient of administering "common water"; and Hubert Glass professed to cure persons who had been born stone-blind, and forged testimonials and signatures in proof of his claims in the most unblushing manner.

#### PRINTERS' QUEER ERRORS.

To the many instances given of typographical errors, which, like the poor, are always with us, we add the following:—

Horace Greeley was noted for his wretched writing, which puzzled many a printer. Once he wrote, "Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true," quoted from Shakespeare. It appeared the next day, "'Tis two, 'tis fifty, 'tis fifty-two!'"

A paper printed this extraordinary piece of news in connection with a great demonstration: "The snouts of ten thousand people rent the air." Of course the reporter had written "snouts" instead of "shouts."

Bishop W. A. Candler was once advocating a more liberal loosening of the purse-strings, and told his audience that several years ago he sent an article to a paper, in which he said, "We pray too fond and work too little." The compositor, consciously or unconsciously, perpetrated a little joke, for when the article appeared it read "We bray too loud and work too little." "I let it go at that," said the bishop. "The fact is, I believe the printer was right, and I never ventured to correct him."

"Why, Ethel, you don't mean to tell me you want to marry that bald-headed Professor Wiseman?" Ethel—"It is true he is bald, but I think how many young men of to-day are bald on the inside of their heads."

watching for the enemy.

All are awake; all watch. It would seem as if each man had four eyes, not two. And each man's four eyes strain into the remote darkness to the point of torture.

They must not be caught napping by the enemy—the Jap is cunning. He would choose such a dark night, with bad weather coming on, with sharp winds blinding the watcher's eyes, with salt spindrift cutting the face, for his attack.

And the two Ivans are wide awake, scenting the foe ahead.

From the nearest warship flashes the dazzling searchlight. There is a roar, and a thousand reverberations rattle across the watery space.

A minute later more thousands of reverberations blend in one prolonged and terrible crash.

The enemy is sighted.

On the destroyer all at once rushes into life. The boatswain whistles. The crew rush on deck. From the bridge comes the commander's harsh voice. The commander is ardent and thirsty for battle. The two Ivans bustle about a gun; they are training it on the enemy. And the destroyer, under full steam, rushes ahead, rending with its steel nose the black sea, and dashing towards the foe.

The ardent commander's battle-thirst is soon quenched. For before an hour has passed not a man remains alive on the destroyer with the exception of the two Ivans; and how they have escaped they themselves cannot tell.

In a cloud of smoke, and sprinkled with their comrades' blood, the two Ivans fought as lions. But the enemy came on—and conquered. And when the two Ivans saw their ship in the foe's possession it suddenly entered their heads that though heaven had saved their lives in battle they must die all the same.

And under the enemy's very nose the two Ivans dived into the destroyer's hold and shut down the hatches.

The Japanese were amazed.

"What characters! Give yourselves up—the ship is ours. We will treat you honorably as prisoners. We are a civilized people."

The two Ivans did not reply. It was no time to listen to Japanese babble. They were preparing for death.

The enemy triumphed. It was the first Russian warship captured. Joyfully they took the destroyer in tow as a trophy.

And the two Ivans sat below, holding a council of death. For the two Ivans were in command of the ship. All the world looked at them, but they could not even see the sky; they sat concealed and obscure in a steel box under water.

The council was short and their decision soon taken.

"We must die."

And the two Ivans prayed, and, having prayed, opened the stop-cocks and let the water into the hold.

The Steregushchi sank rapidly to the bottom. The enemy had barely time to cut the hawser.

In the ooze of the Pacific bottom lies "the first Russian capture," and in it lie its two "commanders," the two Ivans.

The Russian mujik does not know how to live. But he knows how to die.

"My dear," said Mr. Henpeck. "I wish you wouldn't call me 'Leo' any more." "What nonsense is this?" snapped his wife. "That's what you were christened." "I know, but it makes my friends laugh when you call me that. I was thinking you might call me 'Job,' just for a pet name."

May—"It was too bad that. Miss Trills disappointed the audience at the amateur performance." Elsie—"But she didn't." She was able to appear after all. May—"Yes; but it was generally supposed that she would not be able to appear."



# Ayer's

To be sure, you are growing old. But why let everybody see it, in your gray hair? Keep your hair dark and rich and postpone age. If you will

## Hair Vigor

only use Ayer's Hair Vigor, your gray hair will soon have all the deep, rich color of youth. Sold for 60 years.

"I am now over 60 years old, and I have a thick, glossy head of long hair which is a wonder to every one who sees it. And not a gray hair in it, all due to Ayer's Hair Vigor."

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J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

for

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EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

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### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

#### CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1903, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald.....	\$1.00
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun.....	\$1.65
Any three of the above papers.....	\$2.40
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star.....	\$1.80

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

count of the results of State management in Australia, France, Germany, Italy, etc., quite ignoring the other side of the story as well as keeping out of sight the fact that an arrangement that works satisfactorily in one country may prove sadly defective in another owing to the difference in social, political and economic conditions. Our experience of State ownership and operation is confined to the Intercolonial, which has been a going concern for thirty years, and no one can read the blue book history of that road without concluding that a fresh experiment in that direction is not desirable at the present time.

#### EXPRESSIONS.

Toronto News.

MR. FIELDING seems to have made an excellent political revision of the tariff.

La Patrie.

In business circles the most general opinion is that the changes that have been made to the tariff are of a nature to restore confidence.

Intelligencer.

It is charged that black bass are now being caught in this city and openly offered for sale. Where is that descendant of Rip Van Winkle, the fishery inspector?

Toronto Star.

G. A. KYLE was going to introduce some American brains into the work of building the Grand Trunk Pacific, although he admits now that his own were defective.

Toronto Telegram.

THE conservatives had better hasten to find in public rights a substitute for the policy of protection issue that is taken from them by the policy of the liberals.

Hamilton Herald.

OLD SIR RICHARD may not have any political principles to anchor to, but he retains full control of his power to make it most unpleasant for his critics when he rises to make remarks.

Montreal Herald.

CANADA'S surplus under Liberal rule is the biggest ever happened. Conservative papers please copy.

#### ADVERTISING GAMEY.

Montreal Herald.

Somehow Liberals cannot be brought around to appreciate the many charms of the Hon. \$3,000 Gamey, one of Canada's cleanest and purest politicians. At Gamey's D-seronto, Ont., meeting, the following posters decorated the fences:

#### TONIGHTSKI

### GAMEY.

THE POLITICAL ALEXIEFF

on

EXHIBITION

at

Naylor's Opera House

Will spell about his

RETREATSKI

to

BUFFALOVITCH

Admission -- -- One Rouble

CANADIAN LIVE STOCK AT ST. LOUIS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WILL

# CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

## GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY

## PROF. DORENWEND

OF TORONTO

IS COMING

To Napanee,

Will be at Paisley House, on

FRIDAY, JUNE 24th



LADIES—If you appreciate the added charm and the younger appearance lent to the face by having beautiful hair, do not fail to see the grand assortment of Switches, Bangs, Pompadours, Wavy Fronts and Wigs, which PROF. DORENWEND will have with him. Consultations entirely free and demonstrations given regarding these beautiful conceptions in natural hair.

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE BALD—Even though you are bald or partially so you can regain your former appearance by wearing Dorenwend's Wigs and Toupees.

They are made to match any shade of hair. They are a protection to the head and a cure for chronic cold in the head and catarrh. They are perfectly fitted to the head and bear no trace of artificiality.



PROF. DORENWEND will take measurements and demonstrate the merits of his Wigs.

Don't Forget the Day and Date, FRIDAY, JUNE 24th.

ant to develop bad flavors in the milk. There are two ways of cooling milk. One is by the maximum of exposure would be distinctly visible. Occasionally they reach the earth in solid form, but showing signs of recent fusion of



Any three of the above papers ..... \$2.40  
 THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the  
 Daily Toronto Star..... \$1.80

## BUFFALO VITCH

Admission — — — One Rouble

### CANADIAN LIVE STOCK AT ST. LOUIS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WILL  
 DUPLICATE PRIZES.

The Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, has authorized the live stock commissioner to announce that any Canadian who exhibits horses, cattle, sheep, swine, or poultry at the St. Louis Exposition, will receive such services as are granted to exhibitors in other classes, and in addition the Department of Agriculture will pay to each such exhibitor a sum equal to the prize money which he secures in the competitions for which he enters. The exposition authorities have asked that the Commissioner of Exhibitions shall countersign or endorse the certificates of registration of pure bred stock. All entries or applications for space for live stock should be addressed to Mr. Wm. Hutchison, Commissioner, at the Canadian Building, Exposition Grounds, St. Louis. All such matters will be properly and promptly attended to, and the intending exhibitors duly notified as to the conditions of the Exposition in regard to their particular classes.

### AERATION AND COOLING OF MILK.

#### COOLING ESSENTIAL IN SUMMER.

#### AERATION OF QUESTIONABLE VALUE.

By aeration of milk we understand the exposing of milk to air, or the forcing of air into milk, said Prof. Dean of the Ontario Agricultural College, at the conference of dairy experts held at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, last fall. The theory of the practice is that the oxygen of the air purifies or improves the milk, and at the same time gases or volatile oils which are in the milk, are enabled to pass away. If the air to which the milk is exposed or which is forced into the milk be perfectly pure, the result will undoubtedly be an improvement in the flavor and physical quality of the milk. The experiments at the College have not shown any advantages from aerating milk. Probably the conditions there so far as feeding the cows and caring for the milk are concerned, are better than those of the average farm. The farmer may be compelled to feed his cows in such a way, or the cows themselves may get such feed, that aeration of the milk would be an advantage.

AERATION IN THE BARNYARD—In many cases, however, the air is not pure, and often as much harm as good is done. Instructor Publow has mentioned that fifty per cent of the cans in Eastern Ontario are left in the barnyard. Aerating milk in the barnyard is one of the worst things a man could possibly do. We have milked our cows in the yard, which is kept a good deal cleaner than the average barnyard. We have put the aerator outside the fence, milked the cows and have let the milk run down over the aerator. The result was that we got some of the worst milk we could possibly have. Unless the air be pure, it would be better to cool the milk with as little aeration as possible.

COOLING MILK FOR THE CHEESE FACTORY.—Cooling of milk is a most important point. The advantage of cooling is that it prevents the growth of bacteria or organisms which are

### CASTORIA.

Bears the  
 Signature of  
 The Kind You Have Always Bought  
*Chas. H. Fletcher*



FRIDAY, JUNE 24th.

apt to develop bad flavors in the milk. There are two ways of cooling milk. One is by the maximum of exposure to the air, and the other by the minimum of exposure to the air. The first method, the use of such a cooler as the Star or Champion, will cool milk rapidly, which is a decided advantage. A disadvantage is that one must have water elevated or under pressure in order to use the ordinary cooler, and a great many farmers have not such a water supply. A second disadvantage is the labor of lifting the milk up to the cooler, and of washing the cooler afterwards. The majority of farmers will not undergo the labor necessary to do this work properly. To lift the milk up, let it run over the cooler, and afterwards wash the cooler, is more than the average man will do. Then there is the difficulty that by using such a cooler, the milk is largely exposed to the air and the same risk is run as in the use of the aerator. Any form of cooler, which cools the milk rapidly exposes it largely to the air. And while this gives an opportunity for the gases and volatile oils to pass away, impurities are apt to be absorbed. To overcome this difficulty various devices have been suggested to cool the milk under cover. Probably the best plan is to set the cans of milk in tanks of water. Running, at a temperature of 40 to 50 degrees gives the ideal conditions. Where it is not obtainable ice will be necessary to get the milk properly cooled. In that case the milk should be sufficiently stirred while cooling to bring the cool milk from the outside of the can to the centre, and so facilitates the rapid cooling of the milk with a minimum of exposure to the air. Milk for factory work should be cooled to a temperature at least below 70 degrees, to 60 degrees if possible. Where the milk is paid for by the fat content, the owner is assured of better and more uniform tests if he will stir the milk and keep the cream from rising.

#### A Fatal Omission.

"I can't for the life of me make out what my wife is driving at in this letter?"

"Of course you can't, old chap. Don't you see that she forgot to add the postscript?"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

#### Graded Affection.

Housekeeper—Do you love children? Applicant—It all depends on the wages, mum.

### SHOOTING STARS.

They Are Simply Falling Masses of Stony or Metallic Matter.

Falling stars are masses of stony or metallic matter which, moving freely through space, approach so near to the earth as to penetrate and traverse the upper regions of our atmosphere. Raised to white heat by friction with the air, owing to their immense velocity, which averages thirty-five miles a second, they become luminous and often leave a trail of light.

Several well defined groups or swarms of these bodies revolve around the sun in elliptic orbits, which are periodically encountered by the earth. Such are the Lyrids (April 19-22), the Leonids (Nov. 14-16) and Andromedids (Nov. 23-24), so called because they seem to radiate from a point within the constellations after which they are respectively named.

It is computed that no fewer than twenty millions of these bodies enter the earth's atmosphere daily, each one of which, under favorable conditions,

would be distinctly visible. Occasionally they reach the earth in solid form, but showing signs of recent fusion of an outer layer. They vary in weight from some hundreds of pounds to a single grain. Their principal chemical constituents are iron, magnesium, silicon, oxygen, nickel and cobalt.

### LOVE IN LAPLAND.

Things a Suitor Must Do Before He Wins His Bride.

When a lad is in love with a girl in Lapland they run a race—not a fair race, for he is so heavily handicapped that if she wishes the girl can get first to the goal, but if she cares for the young man who is trying to win she lets him overtake her, because if she outruns him he cannot propose again.

But even if he wins the race and the girl at the same time the young lovers cannot be married until they have the consent of the girl's parents. At one time if a man married a girl without this he was liable to receive capital punishment.

Besides an engagement ring, the young Laplander sends his future bride a girdle and a quantity of brandy. He goes as far as the door of her hut, but remains outside until invited to enter, when a bumper of brandy is offered to the girl's father. If he drinks it, it means that he gives his consent to the marriage, and the happy lover then pays the father a sum of money and promises to give the girl some clothes.

#### Coffee In Wartimes.

In the civil war there were numerous coffee substitutes. The principal was potatoes, which were cut into small cubes and parched. The beverage was declared to be potable. A Texas regiment used corn, parching the grains till they were a blackish brown. It was common to make coffee out of rice and other cereals besides corn. Many of the southern troops made a drink of the tender roots of the sassafras by boiling them in water. Many a gallon of sassafras tea have I drunk, and the effect is gloriously stimulating. A pint of it will enable a fatigued person to labor on indefinitely. The taste is deliciously aromatic.—New York Press.



Cleveland's Baking Powder is always the same. in the can is as good every spoonful does. No soggy biscuits, no failures—but count on every baking. That's why Tea the world over use Cleveland's.

## Mother's Ear

A WORD IN MOTHER'S EAR: WHEN NURSING AN INFANT, AND IN THE MONTHS THAT COME BEFORE THAT TIME,

### SCOTT'S EMULSION

SUPPLIES THE EXTRA STRENGTH AND NUTRIMENT SO NECESSARY FOR THE HEALTH OF BOTH MOTHER AND CHILD.

Send for free sample  
 SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,  
 Toronto, Ont.  
 50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

# Market Report.

The following report of marketable goods will be interesting to our farmer readers, from which they can form a pretty good idea as to how the latest prices for the different articles range:

(Corrected June 16th)

## FARM PRODUCE.

Butter, 18 to 20c. a pound.  
Eggs, 13c. to 14c. a dozen.  
Chickens, 80c. to 80c. a pair.

## VEGETABLES.

Carrots, 10c. a peck, 35c. a bushel  
Cabbage, 5c. head.  
Onions, dry, 30c. a peck.  
Beets, 15c. a peck.  
Potatoes, 75c. a bag.  
Turnips, 40c. a bag.

## FRUIT.

Apples, 15 to 25c. a peck.  
Winter Apples, \$1.50 to \$2.00 a barrel.

## MEATS.

Pork, 9 to 12c. a pound. \$5.00 per cwt.  
Beef, by the quarter, 5 to 6c.  
Beefsteak, 10 to 12c. a pound  
Sirloin, 12c. a pound.  
Roast beef, 7 to 10c. a pound.  
Stew beef, 5 to 6c. a pound.  
Salt Pork, 10c. a pound.  
Ham, 13c. a pound.  
Bacon, 11 to 15c. a pound.  
Sausage, 10c. per lb.  
Tallow, rough, \$2.50 per cwt.  
Tallow, rendered, \$5.00 per cwt.  
Lard, rendered, 10 to 14c. per pound.

## GRAIN.

Wheat, 75 to 85c. bushel.  
Barley, 40 to 45c. bushel  
Rye, 45 to 47c. bushel.  
Oats, 35 to 40c. bushel

# Cook's Cotton Root Compound.



**Ladies' Favorite.**  
Is the only safe, reliable  
regulator on which woman  
can depend "in the hour  
and time of need."  
Prepared in two degrees of  
strength. No. 1 and No. 2.  
No. 1.—For ordinary cases  
is by far the best dollar  
medicine known.

No. 2.—For special cases—10 degrees  
stronger—three dollars per box.  
Ladies—ask your druggist for **Cook's  
Cotton Root Compound.** Take no other  
as all pills, mixtures and imitations are  
dangerous. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold and  
recommended by all druggists in the Do-  
minion of Canada. Mailed to any address  
on receipt of price and four 2-cent postage  
stamps. **The Cook Company,  
Windsor, Ont.**

No. 1 and No. 2 are sold in Nananee  
by Neilson & Robinson, T. A. Huffman,  
J. J. Perry, F. L. Hooper and Thos. B.  
Wallace.

# Presentation To Rev. W. H. Emsley.

The Retiring Pastor of  
Methodist Church Pre-  
sented With an Appreci-  
ative Address and a Purse  
of Gold.

(Brandon Daily Sun)

About thirty of the friends and well  
wishers of Rev. W. H. Emsley, Mrs. Emsley  
and family met in the Young Man's  
Club room of the Methodist church. After  
appointing Mayor Hall to the chair,  
Mr. R. E. A. Leach extended an invitation  
to the company to adjourn to his residence  
on the corner of 6th and Victoria avenue,  
where Mr. and Mrs. Emsley were spending  
the last hours of their sojourn in Brandon.  
The invitation was accepted and when all  
were comfortably seated in the spacious  
parlors, the chairman, after making a few  
appropriate remarks about the removal of  
the pastor of the Methodist church solicited  
the special attention of Mr. Emsley  
while the following address was read on  
behalf of those present, by Mr. R. A.  
Hunt.

To Rev. W. H. Emsley, Brandon.  
Dear Mr. Emsley:—

A few of your friends have met here this  
evening to say farewell and we cannot  
allow you to go away without expressing  
our appreciation of your work in our  
church and city. The interest you have  
taken in the welfare of the church and of  
the city has always been manifested in the  
most generous spirit. Both from the pul-  
pit and platform you have spoken the  
truth fearless of man, and we believe in the  
days to come the same will bear fruit in  
the upbuilding of character in those who  
have had the pleasure of listening to you.  
We have noted with very great pleasure  
your generous and we may say oftentimes  
even brotherly kindness in the entertaining  
of strangers; many a homesick traveller  
in this new western land has been cordially  
welcomed to partake of your hospitali-  
tality and made to feel that he had met  
true friends in your parsonage home. We  
would not forget that your devoted wife  
has done so much to help you in this re-  
spect, and as you pass on to another field  
to assure you in all sincerity, that we in  
Brandon will greatly miss you both, and  
now on the eve of your departure we could  
in all kindness ask you to accept this small  
purse of gold as a slight token of our ap-  
preciation of your work among us, and  
while your home in the future may be distant  
from us, still it will give us sincere  
pleasure to hear of your success in the new  
field of labor to which you are about to re-  
move. We all heartily wish you, Mrs.  
Emsley, and family God speed.  
Brandon, June 6, 1904.

During the reading of the address, at the  
proper moment, Mr. J. P. Brisbin handed  
Mr. Emsley a handsome little purse filled  
with gold.

Mr. Emsley was visibly affected by this  
unexpected touch of kindly feeling and said  
he could not speak the thought of his heart  
then any more than he could preach his  
farewell sermon last evening, for the up-

School class, have gathered here this  
afternoon to have a good time with you  
once more before you leave us.

We have enjoyed being with you every  
Sunday since you came to us in the Prim-  
ary class and now we do not like to say  
good-bye. You may be sure we will not  
forget you and we hope you will not soon  
forget us.

Will you accept this present from us to-  
day which cannot begin to show how much  
we love you.

Signed by the class.

Brandon, May, 18th, 1904

Miss Bessie Emsley who has been  
actively connected with the Foreign Mis-  
sion Band since its inception received the  
following address and a pretty locket as a  
token of the appreciation in which she is  
held by the members of the band.

The following is a copy of the address:

Dear Bessie

We have met here to-night to spend a  
social hour with you and try and express  
to you our regret at the thought of so soon  
having to part with one who has endeared  
herself to the hearts of many during your  
stay in the Prairie City, and although you  
will soon be parted from us, still we hope  
you will not soon forget us, or the many  
happy hours we have spent together as Mis-  
sion Band workers. We ask you to accept  
this small token of our love and hope your  
good work done here will go on through  
your future life.

Signed on behalf of the band.

Miss J. Laird, President.  
After the presentation to Miss Emsley  
the ladies present spent a very enjoyable  
time from four to six. A most enjoyable  
programme provided was taken part in  
by Mrs. E. H. Johnston, Mrs. S. S. Cle-  
ment, Miss Madge Young, Winnipeg, Mrs.  
Ashley, and Mrs. Palmer Lindsay.

# MODERN SPIRITUALISM.

It Dates Only From the Middle of  
the Last Century.

Some forms of spiritualism have had  
followers from remote antiquity. In the  
Levitical law we find the injunction,  
"Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live,"  
and throughout Old Testament  
history there are frequent references  
to this subject, while demons, python-  
esses, sibyls, augurs and soothsayers  
have their places in the secular annals  
of mankind.

In its modern form spiritualism  
dates only from the forty-eight year  
of the last century, when, at the house  
of a farmer of Hydesville, in the state  
of New York, the spirit of a peddler  
who had been murdered there some  
five years previously was said to pro-  
duce certain unaccountable rappings  
and disturbances in the room occupied  
by little daughters of the house.

An investigation by the neighbor-  
hood followed, and, to quote the words  
used by Farrar in his pamphlet on the  
subject, "It soon became evident that  
an organized attempt was being made  
by the denizens of the spirit world to  
establish a method of communication  
with mankind."

From that time spiritualism spread  
rapidly, and by the year 1871 the num-  
ber of its supporters was variously  
reckoned at from 8,000,000 to 11,  
000,000.

## The Venturesome Win.

"There are some men," said the pes-  
simist, "whom good fortune seems to  
follow always."

"I think you are wrong," replied the  
optimist. "If you were to examine  
into the matter you'd find it invariably  
meets them."—Philadelphia Ledger.

## Just Like a Man.

The Groom—Our anniversary! What  
anniversary, dearest? The Bride (sad-  
ly)—Have you forgotten so soon?  
We've been married a week today."

Recollection is the only paradise  
from which we cannot be turned out.  
—Richter.

SEASON OF 1904

H. M. DEROCHE, K. C.

## Barrister.

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Con-  
veyancer, Notary Public, etc.

Office—Range Block.  
Money to loan at "lower than the lowest rate."

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE.

## Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES

Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office. 5y

T. B. GERMAN,

## Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street,  
21-6m Nananee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.

## Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General  
Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between  
West and Robert Streets. Nananee. 51v

A. S. ASHLEY,

## .....DENTIST.....

34 YEARS EXPERIENCE  
21 YEARS IN NANANEE  
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods  
Store. Nananee.



DR. C. H. WARTMAN,

## DENTIST.

It will be impossible for me to continue the  
out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarker  
and Farnworth will do me the favor of coming  
to my office in Nananee, I will do my best  
to please them. All work guaranteed first  
class.

# SEEDS

All persons having seeds to sell, or  
wanting Seeds to buy, will profit by  
calling on the undersigned, who keeps  
the largest and best supply of Field  
and Garden seeds in Nananee.

## CALF FEED.

A car load of the World's Calf Feed,  
Bibby's Cream Equivalent, will arrive  
from England, about Feb. 15th, to be  
sold at Toronto prices.

## Poultry Supplies

A full stock of Rust's Egg Producer,  
Etc., always on hand.

## FURS.

Highest price paid for all kinds of  
Raw Furs, and Dressed Furs sold.

## THOS. SYMINGTON,

Seedsman.

DUNDAS STREET. NANANEE.

# WANTED.

Local Agents and travelling sales-  
men for the sale of Fruit Trees,  
Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits,  
etc. Steady work if desired. Pay  
weekly. Free outfit.

## OVER 600 ACRES

under cultivation. Our stock in-  
cludes all the best varieties as well  
as improved varieties not offered by  
other firms. We guarantee delivery  
of all stock in good condition. It  
will pay you to write for part time  
or whole time terms, as we offer the  
best inducements in the business.

# Portland Cement.

Rathbun's Star Brand.

MADOLE & WILSON.

## NANANEE CHEESE BOARD.

At the Nananee Cheese Board Friday  
afternoon, 2080 cheese boarded, 1010 white  
and 1070 colored. 1645 cheese sold at 8c.

The usual buyers were present.

The following factories boarded:

	NO. WHITE	COLORED
Nanabee	1	120
Centerville	3	..
Croydon	4	.. 40
Phippen No 2	5	100 ..
Kingsford	6	75 ..
Deseronto	7	200 ..
Union	8	75 ..
Clairview	9	40 ..
Metzler	10	..
Odesa	11	..
Excelsior	12	130 ..
Bell Rock	13	..
Enterprise	14	100 ..
Whitman Creek	15	60 ..
Tamworth	16	60 ..
Forest Mills	17	135 ..
Sheffield	18	60 ..
Moscow	19	..
Phippen No 3	20	85 ..
Selby	21	240 ..
Phippen No 1	22	100 ..
Camden East	23	65 ..
Petworth	24	..
Newburgh	25	170 ..
Marlbank	26	75 ..
Palace Road	27	150 ..

## GLACIER MOTION.

The Movement Is Like That of Pitch  
Upon a Plane.

The motion of glaciers has been  
scientifically defined as that of a vis-  
cous mass, partly sliding upon its bed,  
partly sheering upon itself under the  
influence of gravity. In other words,  
the motion resembles that of pitch  
poured upon a table, which spreads,  
not by the expansion of the bottom of  
the mass, but by the edges rolling  
over above the lower stratum, which  
is dragged by the table surface. It  
was argued against this that ice was  
a brittle substance, but Principal  
Forbes was able to show that glacier  
ice differs from others in possessing a  
distinct granular structure and that  
the grains, by imparting a certain  
amount of motion to each other, as in  
water, gave the whole plasticity.



A brittle substance, but Principal Forbes was able to show that glacier ice differs from others in possessing a distinct granular structure and that the grains, by imparting a certain amount of motion to each other, as in water, gave the whole plasticity.

The rate of motion varies with local conditions, but is sometimes extremely slow. Thus the Theobald glacier ejected, in 1835, from its end two skeletons, with fragments of clothing, and two medals, dated 1582.

Other high authorities attribute their motion to other natural forces, such as alternate expansion and contraction.

#### National Manners.

It is curious to watch on board a steamer how the men of different nationalities behave to a lady no longer young who is traveling alone. The Frenchman is absolutely rude if he gets the chance; the German simply takes no notice; the Austrian is frigidly polite; the Englishman takes trouble to be kind if his aid is solicited; the American is kind from habit and without effort.—London Standard.

## O. R. KIDNEY CURE

Gives Instant Relief in all Cases of Lame Back or LUMBAGO.

David Hart, Havelock, Ontario, says:—"O. R. Kidney Cure is a safe and sure remedy for all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. I have used it for lumbago; it ACTS LIKE MAGIC. I know of dozens of other people who have used it with good results. O. R. Kidney Cure is a standard family medicine in our home."

## O. R. KIDNEY CURE

is put up in a liquid form and quickly assimilates. Each Bottle contains a ten day treatment. Price 50c. at all druggists.

## O. R. LIVER PILLS

CURE CONSTIPATION, STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWEL TROUBLE. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

25c. per box. Free samples on application.

THE O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited, 2 Queen St. East., TORONTO, ONT.

proper moment, Mr. J. P. Brisben handed Mr. Emsley a handsome little purse filled with gold.

Mr. Emsley was visibly affected by this unexpected touch of kindly feeling and said he could not speak the thought of his heart then any more than he could preach his farewell sermon last evening, for the uprooting of the ties that bind him to Brandon was hard to bear, and while he accepted their gift gratefully, it really did not need that to assure him of their brotherly love and sympathy. Several other kindly thoughts and good wishes were feelingly expressed by the retiring pastor, who closed his remarks by encouraging all to live for what would best form true Christian character and genuine manhood.

Kindly words of genuine gratitude to Mr. and Mrs. Emsley for their good work in Brandon church and Brandon City and feelings of regret at their departure, were then expressed by Ex Mayor Evans, Alderman Horner, Messrs. Adams, J. P. Brisben, S. E. Clement, S. P. Stringer, Jas. Paisley, L. J. Clement, J. Higginbotham, J. Cormie, J. Giddings, J. E. Hughes and others; after which enjoyable refreshments were provided by the hostess, Mrs. R. E. A. Leach and the ladies who so willingly aided her.

It is needless to say this touch of good fellowship proved a fitting climax to the progressive and hearty good feeling manifested by all throughout the evening. After a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Leach, and kindly words of acknowledgment and good wishes for the future of Mr. Emsley by Mr. Leach, a verse of "Blest be the tie that binds," was sung, Mr. Emsley pronounced the benediction and the company retired, leaving behind sincere good wishes for the future of their special guests, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Emsley and family.

Beautiful Gold Watch Given to Mrs. Emsley, Wife of the Pastor of the Methodist Church—The Misses Emsley Also Favored.

The ladies of the Methodist church gathered in the church parlors yesterday afternoon to say farewell in a public way to Mrs. W. H. Emsley, wife of the pastor, who will shortly sever his connection with the church. During her residence in the city Mrs. Emsley with her kindly sympathy and helpfulness has endeared herself to every member of the congregation. The ladies felt that they could not let her depart without expressing in some way their love and esteem.

Mrs. Steven Clement read a beautifully illuminated address from the congregation and Mrs. B. Trotter presented Mrs. Emsley with a handsome gold watch artistically engraved. The back of the watch had a very pretty design worked out with diamonds.

The address was as follows: We, the ladies of the Brandon Methodist church are gathered this afternoon to express to you our sincere regret that you will so soon remove from our midst and to give a slight token of our deep appreciation of your labors of love during your short stay among us.

From the moment of your arrival your cheerful and winsome personality won for you a warm place in the hearts of the people of this congregation, and your loyalty and devotion to everything that tended to the advancement of the church, whether socially, intellectually or spiritually has only increased our regard. Your presence with us during the last four years has stimulated many to strive for a better life and we feel that in the months to come we will miss your kindly smile, your timely suggestion and willing service.

As a token of our love kindly accept the accompanying watch with our united prayers that the Giver of every good and perfect gift may continue to bestow peace, prosperity, and happiness upon yourself, Mr. Emsley and family.

Signed by the ladies of the congregation. Brandon, May 19th, 1904.

Mrs. Emsley in a few well chosen words thanked the ladies for their kind words and magnificent gift and assured them that she would always retain the kindest memories of Brandon and her Brandon friends.

On Wednesday afternoon Miss Eva Emsley was presented by her Sunday School class, with an address and a very handsome plate glass, brass mounted oval mirror.

The address read as follows: To Miss Eva Emsley. Dear Teacher,—We, your Sunday

(Y)—Have you forgotten so soon? We've been married a week today."

Recollection is the only paradise from which we cannot be turned out.—Richter.

## SEASON OF 1904 UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE Str. REINDEER

WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE—Primer's Cove at 3:30 a.m. for Napanee and all way places. Leave Pictou at 8 a.m., Deseronto at 9:30, arriving in Napanee at 10:30, connecting with G. T. R. noon trains going East and West.

RETURNING—will leave Napanee at 1:30 p.m., connecting at Deseronto with Str. "Varuna" for Belleville and Trenton. Leave Deseronto at 2:30 p.m., Pictou at 4:30 p.m., for down the Bay.

This Boat can be chartered for Excursions on Very Reasonable Terms.

For further information apply to JAS. COLLIER, Captain.

## Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte Steamboat Co., LIMITED.

### THE BAY OF QUINTE ROUTE.

STR. "ALETHA"—Between Kingston, Pictou—Belleville.

On and after 25th April, Str. "Aletha" will leave Deseronto at 7:30 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for Pictou, Kingston and intermediate ports.

Returning, Steamer will arrive at Deseronto at 8:45 p.m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays and will leave for Northport and Belleville.

ROCHESTER ROUTE—Str. "NORTH KING" will make first trip May 20th. Right reserved to change time with or without notice.

For further information apply to E. E. HORSEY, J. L. BOYES, G. P. F. Agent, Kingston, Ont. Napanee, Ont.

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## ADVICE TO OWNERS OF COWS.

Owners of Cows should always have a bottle of DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN LINIMENT ready for immediate use. Cow troubled with CAKED UDER (bags) can be immediately cured. On Cows were troubled a great deal with Caked Bags, they were so badly caked we thought they would lose the use of them, we applied DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN Liniment two or three times and in 24 hours we could milk freely. When anything in our house or stable goes wrong EGYPTIAN LINIMENT is called for at once. It never fails in any case where a liniment is needed.

Yours truly

ROBERT HARKNESS, Tamworth, Ont.

Dr. Bradshaw, V. S., Napanee, Ont., says:—I have tested DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN LINIMENT in my practice and can recommend it with confidence to the public as the best, surest and quickest cure that I have ever found for the cure of Caked Bags in cattle.

## NO CHARGE IF IT FAILS.

If our Douglas' Egyptian Liniment, fails to make the cure as above stated we will return you your money. Price 25c. at all druggists.

DOUGLAS & CO., Napanee.

under cultivation. Our stock includes all the best varieties as well as improved varieties not offered by other firms. We guarantee delivery of all stock in good condition. It will pay you to write for part time or whole time terms, as we offer the best inducements in the business. Apply now.

Pelham Nursery Company, 44-4-m TORONTO, ONT

## WANTED

A man to represent "CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES" in the town of Napanee and surrounding country, and take orders for

## OUR HARDY SPECIALTIES

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Stock true to name and free from San Jose Scale. A permanent position for the right man on either salary or commission.

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## ABRIDGING THE LAW.

**It Took Time, but It Was Finally Re-  
duced to One Section.**

"Before we were married," cogitated the round shouldered but otherwise upright man as he proceeded with his task of washing the dishes which his wife had left in an untidy state when she departed for the convocation of the sewing circle, "I concocted—in my mind—quite a long series of bylaws and regulations which should govern and shape our married life. There were rules and formulas calculated, so I believed, to fit almost any emergency that might arise, and from time to time I added codicils as they occurred to me till in the end it was a veritable constitution duly authorizing two to live cheaper than one and happier than anybody else.

"But shortly after the ceremony which united us two souls with but a single thought, as they say in stories, I began little at a time to amend the document—it was a mental one, as I said before—and, strange as it may appear, the more amendments I added the shorter it became, till now, after the lapse of fourteen years of wedded bliss, my constitution is so reduced that it is composed of only one section, which is as follows:

"Section 1. What my wife says is law."

## OUR BLIND SPOT.

**A Portion of Every Eye Is Absolutely  
Insensible to Light.**

On the back of the eyeball is a peculiar expansion of the fibers of the optic nerve which is called the retina. Every part of this is not equally sensitive to the action of light. A small portion, where the organization is most perfect, is called from its color the yellow spot. This is only one six-thousandth of an inch in diameter, yet it produces the most perfect sensation of vision. A little nearer to the nose is another spot, which, though full of fibers of the optic nerve, is absolutely insensible to light and is therefore called the "blind"

## All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic.

"I was ill for four months with catarrh in the head and throat. Had a bad cough and raised blood. I had become discouraged when my husband bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded me to try it. I advise all to take it. It has cured and built me up." Mrs. HUGH BUDOLF, West Liscomb, N. S.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

## COUNTY COUNCIL.

Continued from last week.  
THURSDAY MORNING.

The Government apportionment of Public School grants was read and filed, and ordered to be inserted in the minutes and handed to the County Treasurer.

Accounts, amounting to \$35.65, were ordered to be paid. An account, \$5.50, from Henry's Bookstore, was referred.

The assessments were left as last year, on motion of Messrs. Parks and Fowler.

Mr. Parks gave notice of the introduction to-morrow of a By-law to assess.

Council adjourned until 1.30 p.m.

Council resumed at 1.30 p.m.  
Mr. Milling presented the first report of the County Property Committee, which was read and adopted.

Owing to the returns from the various municipalities of moneys expended for the maintenance of the poor in the county not being deemed sufficient for this County to go to the expense of erecting a house of refuge, it was resolved that a committee from the Town and County Councils meet and devise some plan for the maintenance of those who should not be committed to jail.

An account of T. B. Wallace, \$8.17, was ordered to be paid.

Council adjourned for one hour for the benefit of committees.

An account of the Bell Telephone Co., \$10.00, was ordered to be paid.

On motion the Warden was granted an order for \$10.00, for expenses as delegate to interview the Premier, re amendment to County Councils Act.

Council adjourned until to-morrow at 10 a.m.

## FRIDAY MORNING.

Accounts amounting to \$18.33, were ordered to be paid.

Mr. Fowler presented his report as delegate to the Ontario Educational Association, which was read and adopted, and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

A By-law to allow the Treasurer to overdraw to the amount of \$5,000, was passed and numbered 196.

W. J. Paul presented the first report of the Roads and Bridges Committee, which was read and adopted.

Mr. Fowler presented the first report of the Finance Committee, which was read and adopted.

Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Keech, that the report of the Provincial Auditor be inserted in the minutes and that his suggestion, re increasing the Treasurer's salary, be considered at the next session.

Mr. Parks introduced a By-law to assess, which was read a first time.

Council adjourned until 2 p.m.

Council resumed at 2 p.m.

On motion Council adjourned until 4 p.m., to allow the Roads and Bridges

## JOINT MEETING

OF FRONTENAC AND LENNOX  
COUNCIL.

Kingston Whig.

Representatives of Frontenac and Lennox and Addington county councils met at Napanee on Friday afternoon to try and adjust the dispute over Whitman Creek bridge. Those present were: Warden Stoness and Councillors Pillar, John Cox, Shannon, Franklin, Spoor and Pringle, of Frontenac, and Warden Paul and Councillors Keech, Bombough, Hall, Fowler, Martin and Milling. Warden Stoness was chosen to preside, and Councillors Keach and Franklin were elected secretaries.

Some discussion was indulged in concerning the condition of the bridge at Petworth and some of the joists were designated as being too short. The builders of the bridge were notified of this deficiency and they have undertaken to remedy this defect on demand of either county concerned. The bridge has been settled for, the balance due having been paid. It was moved by Councillors Keech-Franklin that the clerks of each county be instructed to communicate with the builders, Dickson Bros., Campbellford and demand completion of the bridge in every respect. Carried.

The details of the cost of Petworth bridge were submitted as follows: Masonry, \$2,388; iron work \$1,295; approaches, \$750.45; Councillor Martin (Supervision), \$29; Councillor Wilkins (supervision), \$48.12; piping \$45; painting \$10.40; engineering, \$6; total of \$4,670.97. To be deducted from this total is the sum of \$37.56, which was obtained from the sale of material from the old bridge, leaving a total of \$4,633.41, or \$2,316.70 for each county. It was moved by Councillors Paul and Shannon that the cost of the Petworth bridge as arrived at by the joint committee be accepted. As Lennox has already paid or assumed the sum of \$2,004.24 there is still due by it to Frontenac \$312.46, Frontenac assuming payment of the remaining accounts already presented to the joint committee. This motion was carried.

In regard to the bridge, at Whitman Creek, Councillor Keech recommended that the contract between the representatives of the two councils, having reference to this bridge be read. This was done by Councillor Martin. Councillors Spoor and Pringle made a few remarks concerning the circumstances which led up to the making of this agreement. The latter stated that no contract was ever entered into between Contractor McGrath and himself. Whitman Creek bridge was to be built under the same regulations as governed the building of the Petworth bridge, and when he inspected the former bridge he considered it a good job.

Councillor Keech stated that he had no hesitation in saying that the work on the bridge was in his opinion and that of the other members of the committee who had inspected the work, no good. He considered that the main fault lay in the quality of the sand used in the concrete. He did not think that the frost had anything to do with the injury of the bridge. Councillors Spoor and Pringle cited instances of other concrete works in the city of Kingston which had been damaged by the severe frost of the past winter. Councillor Pillar stated that the contractor told him recently that he had been urged by the committee to proceed with the work in question at the time he did start.

Councillor Paul said that he had no doubt that the contractor was a good



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He—So the engagement is broken off?  
 She—Yes. He told her he thought she should stop reading novels and read something more substantial, something that would improve her.  
 He—Well?  
 She—Well, the idea of a man intimating to his fiancée that she could be improved in any way!—Philadelphia Press.

### A Frozen Subject.

Levy's brother died in Chicago the other day. The undertaker telegraphed to Levy: "What shall I do with the body? I can embalm it for \$50 or freeze it for \$30."  
 And Levy telegraphed back: "Freeze it from the knees up for \$20. he had his feet frozen last winter."—Lyre.

an inch in diameter, yet it produces the most perfect sensation of vision. A little nearer to the nose is another spot, which, though full of fibers of the optic nerve, is absolutely insensible to light and is therefore called the "blind" spot. This can be easily proved by putting two big dots three inches apart on a piece of paper, closing the right eye and looking at the left hand dot and moving the paper toward you till the left hand dot disappears.

Helmholtz in his lecture tells us that "this blind spot is so large that it might prevent our seeing eleven moons if placed side by side, or a man's face at a distance of only six or seven feet," and that "Marius, who discovered the phenomenon, amused Charles II. and his court by showing them how they might see each other with their heads cut off."

### Passions and the Face.

All real and enduring beauty must come from within. Notice how angry passions, evil emotions, worry, fear, hatred, envy, jealousy, malice, even though they be but momentary feelings, will distort and destroy for the time being the most perfectly fashioned face. If evil thoughts or deeds be persisted in, the transient effects will become lasting.—Success.

**Ayer's Pills** Keep them in the house. Take one when you feel bilious or dizzy. They act directly on the liver. **LOWELL, MASS.**

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use **BUCKINGHAM'S DYE**

## Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

### GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.

Eastern Standard Time. No. 25 Taking effect June 13, 1904.

Bannockburn and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto.					Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Bannockburn.				
Stations	Miles	No. 40	No. 4	No. 6	Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
Lve Bannockburn	0	4:30	P.M.	P.M.	Lve Deseronto	0	7:00	P.M.	P.M.
Allans	4	4:45	.....	.....	Arr Napanee	9	7:20	.....	.....
Queensboro	5	5:00	.....	.....	Lve Napanee	9	7:10	12:15	4:25
Bridgewater	5	5:20	.....	.....	Strathcona	15	8:05	12:30	4:40
No. 24					Newburgh	27	8:15	12:40	4:50
Lve Tweed	3	6:40	.....	3:25	Thomson's Mills	19	8:30	12:50	5:10
Stoco	3	7:05	.....	3:45	Camden East	19	8:50	1:05	5:25
Larkins	7	7:25	.....	4:05	Yarker	23	8:45	1:05	5:25
Marlbank	13	7:45	.....	4:25	Lve Yarker	23	9:00	1:15	5:50
Erineville	17	8:10	.....	4:50	Gallbraith	25	9:10	1:20	6:00
Tamworth	24	8:30	2:30	5:15	Moscow	27	9:20	1:30	6:10
Wilson	26	8:55	2:40	5:35	Mudlake Bridge	30	9:35	1:35	6:12
Enterprise	26	8:15	2:40	5:35	Wilson	34	9:55	1:55	6:35
Mudlake Bridge	28	8:30	2:52	5:48	Tamworth	38	10:00	1:55	6:35
Moscow	31	8:50	3:05	5:58	Erineville	41	10:10	.....	6:45
Gallbraith	33	9:05	3:15	6:08	Marlbank	45	10:25	.....	6:55
Yarker	35	9:15	3:25	6:18	Larkins	51	10:45	.....	7:15
Camden East	39	9:35	3:45	6:38	Stoco	55	11:00	.....	7:25
Thomson's Mills	40	9:40	3:50	6:43	Lve Tweed	58	11:15	.....	7:35
Newburgh	41	9:50	3:55	6:53	Tweed	60	11:30	.....	.....
Strathcona	42	9:55	3:55	6:58	No. 41				
Napanee	43	10:00	3:55	6:58	Bridgewater	11	11:30	.....	.....
Napanee	49	.....	.....	6:40	Queensboro	12	11:35	.....	.....
Deseronto	58	.....	.....	7:00	Allans	12	12:00	.....	.....
					Arr Bannockburn	12	12:40	.....	.....

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.					Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.				
Stations	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
Lve Kingston	0	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	Lve Deseronto	0	7:00	P.M.	P.M.
G. T. R. Junction	2	.....	.....	4:10	Arr Napanee	9	7:20	.....	.....
Glenvale	10	.....	.....	4:30	Lve Napanee	9	7:10	12:15	4:25
Murvale	14	.....	.....	4:45	Strathcona	15	8:05	12:30	4:40
Arr Harrowsmith	19	.....	.....	5:00	Newburgh	17	8:15	12:40	4:50
Lve Harrowsmith	23	8:00	.....	5:10	Thomson's Mills	19	8:30	12:50	5:10
Harrowsmith	19	8:10	.....	5:00	Camden East	19	8:50	1:05	5:25
Frontenac	26	8:35	.....	5:20	Yarker	23	8:45	1:05	5:25
Yarker	26	9:05	5:05	5:35	Lve Yarker	23	9:00	1:15	5:50
Camden East	30	9:15	5:15	5:45	Frontenac	27	9:10	.....	6:05
Thomson's Mills	31	.....	.....	.....	Harrowsmith	30	9:10	.....	6:15
Newburgh	32	9:30	5:25	5:55	Sydenham	34	9:20	.....	6:4
Strathcona	34	9:45	5:35	6:05	Lve Harrowsmith	30	9:10	.....	.....
Napanee	40	10:00	5:50	6:30	Murvale	35	9:22	.....	.....
Napanee, West End	40	.....	.....	6:40	Glenvale	39	9:32	.....	.....
Deseronto	49	.....	.....	7:00	G. T. R. Junction	47	9:50	.....	.....
					Arr Kingston	49	10:00	.....	.....

### LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.

NAPANEE to DESERONTO and PICTON.				PICTON to DESERONTO and NAPANEE.			
TRAINS	STEAMERS	STEAMERS	TRAINS	TRAINS	STEAMERS	STEAMERS	TRAINS
Leave Napanee	Arrive Deseronto	Leave Deseronto	Arrive Picton	Leave Picton	Arrive Deseronto	Leave Deseronto	Arrive Napanee
2:15 a.m.	2:55 a.m.	7:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	6:03 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	9:55 a.m.	10:15 a.m.
3:25 " "	3:55 " "	8:00 " "	9:30 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	11:45 a.m.	12:05 p.m.
6:35 " "	6:55 " "	1:40 p.m.	3:10 p.m.	12:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	1:10 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
8:00 " "	8:20 " "	5:30 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	7:40 " "	8:00 " "
10:35 " "	10:55 " "	7:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	12:50 a.m.	1:10 a.m.	2:50 " "	3:10 " "
1:30 p.m.	1:50 p.m.	.....	.....	6:00 " "	6:20 " "	7:00 " "	7:20 " "
4:30 " "	4:50 " "	.....	.....	7:20 " "	7:40 " "	8:00 " "	8:20 " "
6:45 " "	7:15 " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6:40 " "	7:00 " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8:15 " "	8:35 " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\*Daily. All other trains run daily (Sundays excepted).

G. CARTER, Gen. Manager J. F. CHAPMAN, Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent B. B. SHERRWOOD, Superintendent

Mr. Marks introduced a By-law to assess, which was read a first time. Council adjourned until 2 p.m.

Council resumed at 2 p.m.

On motion Council adjourned until 4 p.m., to allow the Roads and Bridges committee to meet the Roads and Bridges committee of Frontenac for the purpose of adjusting and settling accounts re Petworth and Whitman Creek bridges.

Council resumed at 4 p.m., and adjourned until to-morrow at 9 a.m.

### SATURDAY MORNING.

A By-law to assess, which received its first reading yesterday, was given its second and third readings and finally passed.

W. J. Paul presented the report of the sub-committee of the Roads and Bridges committee, re Petworth and Whitman Creek bridges, which was read and adopted.

Moved by Mr. Rombough, seconded by Mr. Parks, that on the completion of the tax sale list of land by the County Treasurer, the Warden be authorized to issue his warrant for the sale thereof. Carried.

Accounts, amounting to \$20.45, were ordered to be paid.

On motion Mr. Fowler was granted \$15 to cover his expenses as a delegate to the meeting of the Ontario Educational Association.

Moved by Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. Milling, that all the papers and documents relating to the construction of the Petworth and Whitman Creek bridges erected by this Council and the Council of Frontenac, be filed with the Clerk of this Council for further reference. Carried.

Mr. Milling presented the second report of the County Property committee, which was read and adopted.

On motion the Chairman of the Education and Printing committee was authorized to issue his order on the Warden and Clerk for payment of the County Printer.

On motion of Messrs. Rombough and Parks, the Council adjourned until the fourth Tuesday in November. Council adjourned.

## The Trying Time

In a young girl's life is reached when Nature leads her uncertain steps across the line which divides girlhood from womanhood. Ignorance and neglect at this critical period are largely responsible for much of the after misery of womanhood. Not only does Nature often need help in the regular establishment of the womanly function, but there is almost always need of some safe, strengthening tonic, to overcome the languor, nervousness and weakness, commonly experienced at this time.



If there is an invalid woman, suffering from female weakness, profluvius, or filling of womb, or from leucorrhoea who has used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription without complete success, Dr. Pierce would like to hear from such person—and it will be to her advantage to write as he offers in perfect good faith, a reward of \$500 for any case of the above maladies which he cannot cure.

"I wish to tell you the benefit we have received from using your remedies," writes Mrs. Dan Hall, of Bradford, Green Co., Wis. "Two years ago my daughter's health began to fail. Everything that could be thought of was done to help her but it was of no use. When she began to complain she was quite stout; weighed 125 lbs. and was in perfect health, until about the age of fourteen, then in six months she was so run down her weight was but 120. She kept failing and I gave up, thinking there was no use, she must die. Friends all said, 'You will lose your daughter.' I said, 'I fear I shall.' I must say, doctor, that only for your Favorite Prescription my daughter would have been in her grave to-day. When she had taken one-half bottle the natural function was established and we bought another one, making only two bottles in all, and she completely recovered. Since then she is as well as can be."

Doctor Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

that the contractor told him recently that he had been urged by the committee to proceed with the work in question at the time he did start.

Councillor Paul said that he had no doubt that the contractor was a good man and that Councillor Pringle had done his duty of inspection to the best of his ability. The bridge he declared is a disgrace to the contractor and the counties by which it was built, and something ought to be done at once to remedy its condition.

Councillor Sproule said he considered that when the temperature was many degrees below zero, for such a length of time as was the case last winter, it was enough to injure any concrete. If the joint committees ordered the contractor to go on with the concrete work, and if Councillor Pringle who was appointed to inspect the work pronounced it satisfactory, then he considered that the counties should pay for the work. Councillor Pringle said that the committee had urged him to go on with the work.

Councillor Keech wanted to know whether Councillor Pringle had notified the other members of the committee previous to the joint meeting on January 7th last, that the work had been inspected, approved, and paid for by him previous to that date. The minutes of the joint meeting held on January 7th, at Colebrook, were read by Councillor Martin and showed no such notification. On the contrary Councillors Martin and Pringle were at that meeting ordered to measure the concrete on the work in question. Councillor Milling expressed his opinion that the work was a failure from the foundation, and if the frost had injured the work, the contractor should not have delayed the work until so late in the season. He also held that the approaches to this bridge were of a poor quality. Councillor Pringle claimed that the committee had used their best judgment in the matter.

Warden Stoness wanted to know whether Councillor Pringle had been given power by the joint committee to inspect the job. Councillor Spoor stated that such had been the case and that Councillor Pringle had been given that power and that the county of Lennox was as responsible in the matter as was the county of Frontenac.

Councillor Paul favored the appointment of a responsible man to inspect the job and the county councils should then abide by his decision as to the quality of the work done. If the work done by the contractor is satisfactory, the contractor must be paid, and if the work done is not satisfactory the councils will have grounds for action against the contractor. If the contractor can prove that he used the proper material in the construction of the bridge the committee has no ground for action against him. He held that no blame could be attached to Mr. Pringle or any other members of the committee.

Warden Stoness said that if they considered that Councillor Pringle has been deceived by the contractor, if this could be proved, the committee had ground for action against him on a charge of breach of contract. Councillor Keech stated there was no written agreement between the contractor and the committee. Warden Paul claimed that the Frontenac county committee had not looked after the work on the bridge in question as agreed Frontenac council should shoulder the responsibility, and attempt to compromise with the county of Lennox. Councillor John Cox claimed that both committees were equally responsible in the matter.

At this stage there was some talk of compromise, but the councillors of Lennox and Addington considered such a settlement was not advisable.

They considered that the contractor's reputation was at stake and that he should for his own sake repair the work in question. The councillors of Frontenac arrived at the same conclusion and considered that Contractor McGrath should be allowed to take proceedings to collect the remainder of what is coming to him as the committees still hold a sum of money due the contractor by the committees.

The items of the Whitman Creek bridge not under dispute were: Iron work, \$245, and approaches, \$45, total \$290. The county of Lennox and Addington had paid the former bill and county of Frontenac the latter, leaving a balance of \$100 due the county of Lennox and Addington from the county of Frontenac. It was moved by Councillors Pillar-Franklin, that this adjustment be approved.

## CIRCUS EXCURSIONS.

Unusual opportunity for our Citizens to see Forepaugh and Sells' Great Show.

From present indications this city and community will be practically depopulated on Friday July 1st the date when the great Adam Forepaugh and Sells Brothers' Enormous Shows united will exhibit at Belleville. Scores of local people have expressed their intention of grasping this unusual opportunity to see the greatest of all American circuses, and they will see many acts never before presented. Just a partial list includes Portbos, who on his bicycle leaps a chasm 50 feet wide; Diavolo, who loops the loop on a bicycle; Cyclone, ascending perpendicularly the "Devil's Chimney"; the Lecussone, the famous French family of wonderful equestrians; the Hungarian Magyars in singular emotional dances and wildly strenuous acrobatic performances; the renowned Anora Zouaves, most marvellous drilled soldiers in the world. Then there are over a half hundred celebrated clowns, three great herds of trained elephants, the greatest number of polar bears ever seen in one collection, fourteen full-grown Arctic beauties. All lines of travel will offer specially low rates, and the day will prove the biggest holiday of the Year. The agent of these lines of travel will furnish all necessary information as to time of trains and rates of fare. There is one thing certain, and that is that these excursions arrangements will enable people who live here to see identically the same show as seen by those who live in the metropolitan cities.

## TWO COMPOSERS.

Rossini Was an Easy Worker, While Meyerbeer Was Strenuous.

Giacomo Meyerbeer went at everything ferociously. The work of composing made him restless, excitable and caused him many sleepless nights. This condition was always worst in the spring of the year. He did his best work when the wind howled, the rain poured down in torrents and humanity generally sought refuge indoors. During such natural upheavals the great composer was in his element. Deluged with ideas, his fingers charmed from the piano the rarest and most wonderful melodies.

Compared to Meyerbeer, Rossini was an easy worker and always ready with his pen. Some of his most charming compositions originated under the most commonplace circumstances. One day while the composer was still abed entertaining a few friends the poet To-tala brought him the words to the celebrated prayer song in "Moses." Rossini read the text, and the poet, fearing some sarcastic remarks on the part of the former, said, "It took me an hour to write these verses."

"An hour to write such verses?" cried Rossini, "I'll set them to music in a quarter of an hour."

He asked for pen and paper, and in ten minutes, while his friends chaffed the author, the great maestro wrote that admirable prayer song in his own

# 50 Members of Congress Send Letters of Endorsement To the Inventor of the Great Catarrh Remedy, Pe-ru-na.

**Congressman Linney from North Carolina,** Writes: "My secretary had as had a case of catarrh as I ever saw, and since he has taken one bottle of Peruna he seems like a different man."—Romulus Z. Linney, Taylorville, N. C.

**Congressman Owen from Louisiana,** Writes: "I can conscientiously recommend your Peruna."—H. W. Ogden, Benton, La.

**Congressman Smith from Illinois,** Writes from Murphysboro, Ill.: "I have taken one bottle of Peruna for my catarrh and I feel very much benefited."—Geo. W. Smith.

**Congressman Meekison from Ohio,** Says: "I have used several bottles of Peruna and feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head."—David Meekison, Napoleon, O.

**Congressman Duncell from Minnesota,** Writes from Owatonna, Minn.: "Your Peruna has been used by myself and friends not only as a cure for catarrh but also as an admirable tonic for physical recuperation."

**Congressman Thompson from Kentucky,** Writes: "Besides being one of the very best tonics Peruna is a good, substantial catarrh remedy."—Phil. B. Thompson.

**Senator Thurston from Nebraska,** Writes from Omaha, Neb.: "Peruna entirely relieved me of a very irritating cough."—J. M. Thurston.

**Congressman Worthington from Nevada,** Writes: "I have taken one bottle of Peruna and it has benefited me immensely."—H. G. Worthington.

**Congressman Bankhead from Alabama,** Writes: "Your Peruna is one of the best medicines I ever tried."—J. H. Bankhead, Fayette, Ala.

**Congressman Powers from Vermont,** Writes from Morrisville Vt.: "I can recommend Peruna as an excellent family remedy."—H. Henry Powers.

**Senator Sullivan from Mississippi,** Writes from Oxford, Miss.: "I take pleasure in recommending your great national catarrh cure, Peruna, as the best I have ever tried."—W. V. Sullivan.

**Congressman Snover from Michigan,** Writes from Port Austin, Mich.: "I have found Peruna a very efficient and speedy remedy for a persistent and annoying cough."—H. G. Shover.

**Senator McEnery of Louisiana,** Writes: "Peruna is an excellent tonic. I have used it sufficiently to say that I believe it to be all that you claim for it."—S. D. McEnery, New Orleans, La.

**Congressman Brownlow of Tennessee,** Writes: "I have taken three bottles of Peruna and feel satisfied that I am now almost, if not permanently, cured of catarrh of the stomach."—W. P. Brownlow, Jonesboro, Tenn.

**Senator Mallory of Florida,** Writes from Pensacola, Fla.: "I have used your excellent remedy, Peruna, and have recommended it both as a tonic and a safe catarrh remedy."—Stephen R. Mallory

**Senator Butler of South Carolina,** U. S. Senator M. C. Butler writes: "I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble."—M. C. Butler, Edgfield, S. C.

**Congressman Brookshire of Indiana,** Says: "From what my friends say Peruna is a good tonic and a safe catarrh cure."—E. V. Brookshire, Crawfordsville, Ind.

**Congressman Doyler of West Virginia,** Writes from Wheeling, W. Va.: "I join with my colleagues in the House of Representatives in recommending your excellent remedy."—B. B. Doyler.

**Congressman Broderick of Kansas,** Writes from Holton, Kas.: "I have taken two bottles of Peruna and find it to be an excellent remedy for cold and throat trouble."—Case Broderick.

**Congressman Yoder of Ohio,** Writes: "I only used Peruna for a short time and am thoroughly satisfied as to its merits."—S. S. Yoder, Lima, O.

**Congressman Mahon of Pennsylvania,** Writes from Chambersburg, Pa.: "I commend Peruna as a substantial tonic."—Thad M. Mahon.



Capitol at Washington, D. C.

**Congressman Sparkman of Florida,** Writes from Tampa, Florida: "I can endorse Peruna as a first rate tonic and a very effective cure for catarrh."—S. M. Sparkman.

**Congressman Brewer of Alabama,** Writes: "I have used one bottle of Peruna for lassitude. I recommend it."—Willis Brewer, Haynesville, Ala.

**U. S. Senator Gear of Iowa,** Writes from Burlington, Ia.: "Peruna I can recommend to all as a very good tonic."—John H. Gear.

**Congressman Culberson of Texas,** Writes: "I can recommend Peruna as one of the very best of tonics."—D. B. Culberson, Jefferson, Texas.

**Congressman Livingston from Georgia,** Writes: "I take pleasure in joining with General Wheeler, Congressman Brewer and others in recommending Peruna as an excellent tonic and a catarrh cure."—L. I. Livingston, Kings, Ga.

**Congressman Clark of Missouri,** Says: "I can recommend your Peruna as a good, substantial tonic and as one of the best remedies for catarrhal troubles."—John B. Clark.

**Congressman Pelham of Virginia,**

Writes from Bancroft, Va.: "My sister-in-law has been using Peruna for about one week for catarrh of the throat and is manifestly improved."—C. Pelham.

**Congressman Burnett of Alabama,**

Writes: "I cheerfully recommend Peruna as a very good catarrh remedy and a good, substantial tonic."—John L. Burnett, Gadsden, Ala.

**Congressman Botkin of Kansas,**

Writes from Holton, Kas.: "Peruna has given me almost complete relief from catarrh of the stomach and constipation."—J. D. Botkin.

**Congressman White of North Carolina,**

Writes from Tarboro, N. C.: "I find Peruna to be an excellent remedy for the grip and catarrh. I have used it in my family."—G. H. White.

**Congressman Wilber of New York,**

In a letter from Oneonta, N. Y., says: "I am fully convinced that Peruna is all you claim for it."—David F. Wilber.

**Congressman Dungan of Ohio,**

Writes from Jackson, O.: "I recommend Peruna to anyone in need of an invigorating tonic."—Irvine Dungan.

**Congressman Barham from California,**

Writes from Santa Rosa, Cal.: "I used your Peruna and can cheerfully recommend it."—J. A. Barham.

**Congressman Deweese from Indiana,**

Writes: "Peruna should be in every household."—John I. Deweese.

**Congressman Turner from Kansas,**

Writes: "Peruna is certainly a cure for catarrh."—E. J. Turner.

Other members of Congress who endorse Peruna, are:

Ex-U. S. Senator, B. F. Rice, of Oklahoma.

Congressman Fred. S. Goodrich, of Florida.

Congressman Harry Skinner, of North Carolina.

Ex-Congressman L. P. Featherstone, of Beaumont, Texas.

Congressman J. H. Huling, of West Virginia.

Congressman D. L. Russell, of North Carolina.

Congressman Spencer Blackburn of North Carolina.

Congressman Turner of New York.

Congressman Culberson, of Texas.

Congressman Nunn, of Tennessee.

Congressman Fitzpatrick, from Kentucky.

Congressman Purman, from Florida.

Congressman Hazleton, Wisconsin.

Congressman Bartine, from Nevada.

U. S. Senator Call, of Florida.

For free book address the Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

## NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in items from the surrounding district must sign their names to correspondents as a evidence of good faith, not for publication, any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

### STELLA.

A great deal of the grain in this locality has been badly injured by too much rain.

A large number were disappointed on Saturday as the base ball match did not come off. The Parma boys failed to appear.

Four of our islanders attended Jury in Napanee this week.

Mr. Fred Howard had a large barn.

Voting on the Toronto and Kingston electric railway by-law for Ernestown will take place the first week in July with every prospect of a large majority in favor of it.

### PICTON.

Tuesday morning last, in Hotel Quinte, a large number interested in boating and yachting, met and formed what will be known as the "Bay of Quinte Yacht Club." The following were elected to hold offices: Honorary commodore, David McAuley; honorary vice-commodore, A. H. Baker; commodore, H. S. Miller; vice commodore, W. Moffatt; captain, M. Tierney; secretary, Charles Smith;

family residence on Sunday to Cherry Valley cemetery.

C. H. Widdifield and B. R. Heyburn are home from a business trip in Toronto.

That the band concert is a big Friday night attraction is proven each week by the large number who come out and promenade in the vicinity of the stand. There was not, however, a full attendance of the band Friday evening and though the music was not "up" to what it has been on their previous concerts it was enjoyed.

The 16th Regiment will go to Kingston camp.

Mrs. W. W. Tobay has recovered from her recent illness.



"An hour to write such verses?" cried Rossini. "I'll set them to music in a quarter of an hour."

He asked for pen and paper, and in ten minutes, while his friends chaffed the author, the great maestro wrote that inimitable prayer song in his opera, "Moses."

**Practical Demonstration.**

At an encampment of British troops in the East Indies one of the officers had a horse stolen, but the thief, missing his way, was detected and brought back. The next morning the officer inquired how he had got possession of the horse. The man replied that he could not well tell his honor, but would be pleased to show him. "Now," said he, "this is how I crawled over the grooms. The next thing was to loosen the ropes behind. I then clapped a halter over the neck thus." "Admirable!" said the officer. "In this manner, sir, observe I jumped upon his back." He then gave the horse a smart cut with a whip, put him to full speed and carried him clear off, to the mortification of the astonished owner.—London Chronicle.

**A Novelist's Character.**

Stevenson said that George Meredith once read him some chapters of "The Egoist" while it was still in manuscript. As the character of the Egoist developed he (Stevenson) grew more and more uncomfortable till at last he interrupted the reading and said, "Now, own up, Meredith, you drew Sir Willoughby from me." Meredith burst into his Homeric laugh and said: "No, no, my dear fellow—he is all of us. But I found him," tapping his own breast, "mainly here."—William Archer's "Real Conversations."

**Going.**

Mrs. Nexdore—That piano we bought for our daughter was a great bargain. We bought it at an auction, you know. Mrs. Pepprey—Oh, that may account for it! Mrs. Nexdore—Account for what? Mrs. Pepprey—The fact that it's going, going, going.

**Woman's Rights.**

Hettie—I believe in woman's rights. Gertie—Then you think every woman should have a vote? Hettie—No, but I think every woman should have a voter.

The civilized savage is the worst of all savages.—Weber.

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Montreal

A large number were disappointed on Saturday as the base ball match did not come off. The Parma boys failed to appear.

Four of our islanders attended Jury in Napanee this week.

Mr. Fred Howard had a large barn-raising on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Finley intend taking a trip to St. Catharines next week. Mr. Finley is the delegate to the Odd Fellows' grand Lodge.

Rev. Wilkinson's many friends are glad to hear that he is recovering.

Scarletina is making its rounds. The Board of Health is taking every precaution to prevent it spreading.

Miss Fowler and Miss Hitchins attended the Woman's Auxiliaries meeting in Brockville last week.

The Orangemen intend going to Picton on 13th of July.

Stella is beginning to look new with pain. We hope the fever for improvement will rage until the side-walks are fixed.

Dr. W. Gibson is visiting at his mother's.

The question of Canada's contribution for naval protection came up in the British House of Commons.

**Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contains Mercury.**

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. contains no mercury and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

**Cautions.**

Do not make the mistake of paying more for some untried brand of Binder Twice from a travelling agent than you can buy the reliable and well known brands from your home dealer for.

MADOLE & WILSON.

**ODESSA.**

Every person was saddened by the death of our former pastor, Rev. T. S. McKee. Our sincerest sympathy goes to the bereaved wife and family. A memorial sermon was preached by Rev. G. W. McCall in the Methodist church the following Sunday after his death.

The funeral of the late Mrs. J. C. Fraser was held in the Methodist church. Mrs. Fraser had not been in good health for some time. One son Austin, and two daughters, Mrs. A. Fraser and Mrs. David Aylesworth, mourn the loss of a loving mother.

One of our fair young ladies, Miss Eva Cairns, and Louis Hagerman, Fellows, were quietly married at the Methodist parsonage Wednesday June 1st. Congratulations.

Garnet Moore was quietly married to Miss Eva Killgannon, Ernesttown Station, at the home of the bride. The happy couple left for a trip to Watertown, N.Y., after which they will reside here.

Fred Watts, Duluth, Minn., has been visiting relatives around here.

Mrs. Royd Kingston, is visiting her friend Miss Lillie Jones.

Mrs. J. D. Parrott is visiting her mother-in-law, Mrs. A. Parrott.

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

**Quinte Yacht Club.** The following were elected to hold offices: Honorary commodore, David McAuley; honorary vice-commodore, A. H. Baker; commodore, H. S. Miller; vice commodore, W. Moffatt; captain, M. Tierney; secretary, Charles Smith; treasurer, George Williams; skipper, P. C. Macnee. The executive committee is composed of a number of the town's prominent sport enthusiasts. They intend to entertain the American Yacht Club of Watertown, at a regatta in August, and look forward to the building of a club house in the near future.

The water in the harbor is very high and many of the boat house floors are covered over. It is claimed to be thirteen feet deep at Hepburn's wharf.

Emerson Burley, aged seventy-six years, died at his home in Milford on Friday, June 10th. Funeral from the

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ening and though the music was not "up" to what it has been on their previous concerts it was enjoyed.

The 16th Regiment will go to Kingston camp.

Mrs. W. W. Tobey has recovered from her recent illness.

Miss Julia Wilcocks gave an informal dance on Thursday evening, at her home Main street.

Miss May Blackhall, Toronto, is visiting in town.

Miss Helen Davidson entertained twelve of her girl friends on Friday afternoon and evening at her home on Paul street.

Little Miss Dorothy Wilcocks gave a birthday party on Saturday afternoon.

There died at the residence of her son, J. D. Gilbert, on Friday, Mrs. Agnes Gilbert aged ninety-five years. The funeral took place on Sunday from her late home, Mary street.

# Pollard's Wallpapers.

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# THE LORD AS YOUR ALLY

## It is the Greatest Boast Which Any Soul Can Make.

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Four, by Wm. Bally, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Los Angeles, Cal., says: Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text: "The Lord of Hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge."—Psalm xlii., 7.

The words of our text, like the triumphant shout of a returning army proclaiming the prowess of the great general who has led it to victory, sound forth from the 46th Psalm, which was written supposedly in commemoration of the great deliverance of Jerusalem from the mighty Assyrian army. It was during the reign of the godly King Hezekiah that these remarkable events transpired. They are full of thrilling interest. Following the vigorous religious and political reforms with which Hezekiah inaugurated his reign, he boldly threw off the yoke of the Assyrian king and refused longer to pay him tribute. Later the northern tribes of Israel were taken captive and their country laid waste by the Assyrians, and this exposed Judah to fresh attack. Many of her strongholds were taken and the vast Assyrian army under Sennacherib came and encamped against Jerusalem. The city was ordered to surrender in the most insulting and blasphemous language. The God of Judah was degraded as being unable to save them from the iron hand of the great conqueror. In the hour of peril and desperate need Hezekiah lays the matter before the Lord and obtains word through the Prophet Isaiah that the Lord has heard his prayer and will deliver the city out of the hands of the enemy. "And it came to pass that night that the angel of the Lord went out and smote in the camp of the Assyrians an hundred four score and five thousand; and when they arose early in the morning behold, they were all dead corpses."

So much for the historical facts which probably furnished some devout Jewish poet with his inspiration for the Psalm. In the eleven short verses of this Psalm of praise the words of our text are repeated twice, coloring the thought in the opening verse, and furnishing the key to the whole. The sound of the words comes with the reassuring calm of the

"PEACE, BE STILL!"

which hushed the raging sea of Galilee to rest. It is a confident boast which swells and throbs all through the Psalm and reveals the glory which comes from the linking of the Divine power with human weakness, bringing victory in the face of a mighty foe. What must these words have meant to those helpless Jews shut up in their city and unable of themselves to strike a single effective blow at the enemy which threatened their homes and their loved ones? To-day the Assyrians are seen to be drawing the lines closer about the city and preparing to make the final assault upon the city's walls. Darkness closes in upon the city and the encamped enemy. What the morrow may bring forth fills the people with anxious dread. But Hezekiah and Isaiah have placed the matters at issue in the hands of a mighty ally, and while the besieged city waits, God's angel goes forth and smites the Assyrian army with the scourge of death. The morning light as it breaks over that troubled and anxious city reveals to the wondering eyes

much to say, "the Lord of Hosts is with us." Who may make that claim? How may one know that the Lord of Hosts is with him? Let us consider these all-important questions.

First, who may claim that the Lord of Hosts is standing with them, that the omnipotent power is linked with human weakness in invincible union? He who by a threefold act of will and heart has turned towards God, has accepted Him and is walking with Him. It is a matter of attitude towards God, of choice between self or God, and of conduct following the choice. Right attitude towards God will always discover His dwelling place; right choice will always place human feet on the pathway along which God moves, and right conduct will keep the soul in step with the Divine will, so that it can confidently claim, "the Lord of Hosts is with me; the God of Jacob is my refuge." This three-runged ladder must be used by saint and sinner alike in gaining the realm in which God moves.

The sinner cannot share in the triumphant strain of our text until his heart has turned towards God, until his will has been surrendered and a new motive rules in his life. Attitude is the light which shows where God is; choice is the step which, if taken, places the soul at the side of God, and conduct is the music of the life which enables it to keep its step with the Divine will. The Christian cannot stand in the temple of God and sing with the Hezekiahs and Isaiahs that "the Lord of Hosts is with us," unless he quits his worldliness and turns towards God; unless he "seeks first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness," and unless he lives in his life the religion which he

PROFESSES WITH HIS LIPS.

The church cannot claim its right to these words if its attitude is not steadfastly towards God and away from the allurements and enticements of the world; if it chooses fairs, and suppers, and entertainments, and catch-penny affairs of every kind to raise money and interest the people it seeks to reach, instead of preaching the Gospel of repentance and salvation, and keeping itself unspotted from the world. The words may be beautifully inscribed upon the walls of a church, the congregation which resorts thither may read them over confidently so as to arouse a false sense of Divine nearness and cooperation, but methinks in some churches at least there are social and festival occasions when God is very far away and the Devil himself makes bold to come in and read over the words and laugh at the falsehood they express.

How may we know that "the Lord of Hosts is with us"? By testing before God our true attitude towards Him, by searching out underlying motives when exercising the power of choice, by turning the searchlight of God's Word upon our lives and discovering the sins of the inner life and the outward conduct, and by the evidences of experience. Having reassured the heart by the threefold testing that "the Lord of Hosts is with us," then with Hezekiah you can confidently wait until experience proves that God was indeed with you. It may be a long night of anxiety and uncertainty, but the morning light will reveal the dead Assyrians lying all about, and the triumphant shout will burst over the citadel of the soul: Surely, "the Lord of Hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge."

### CATS SPREAD DISEASE.

Fleas From Infected Animals Carried Diphtheria.

London, England, medical officers of health have been investigating the danger of disease which is spread by domestic pets. This danger they regard as very serious, and an active campaign in the near future is regarded as a pressing necessity.

The wandering cat is the greatest source of danger in London. Its evil work as a disease-carrier has been made a subject of special study, and a few months ago Dr. A. W. Martin, the Medical Officer of Health for Gorton, an outlying district of Manchester, publishes a paper on this question in Public Health, in which he suggested that the great increase of diphtheria in London was due to the disease being conveyed by fleas from infected animals.

He shows that pigeons and fowls suffer from a form of diphtheria, and are infested with fleas. He further shows that the cats of the neighborhood congregate wherever there is a pigeon cote or fowl run.

From this he deduces that cats bring the infected fleas from the birds into the houses, and thus spread the disease.

An experiment with a cat showed that in four nights it deposited 248 fleas' eggs on the spot where it lay in the house.

Then Dr. Martin proceeds to show how children are especially liable to contract diphtheria in this way. Under one year of age, the child is nearly always in the arms or the cradle; from one to two it is crawling on the floor and the rug; and from that age until it goes to school, it is playing with or nursing the cat.

Thus, the children become infected, contract diseases, and, in turn, spread them. The enormous increase of diphtheria in recent years is put down to this theory.

## BRAVEST IN THE COMPANY

### TOLD OF PETE'S DEATH TO HIS WIFE.

#### Touching Incident in the Dangerous Life of the Fire-Fighters.

"After one of our worst fires, not long ago," said a fire official in a big town, "I was around one of the engine houses when the men returned. Three or four firemen had been killed and nearly a score injured, and this company had lost one man, with two or three among the hurt."

"I noticed the men acted peculiarly; I felt the strangeness as soon as I entered the engine house."

"I don't mean that the men were simply depressed over their loss, for, of course, any one could see that at first glance; but they all seemed to be very busy. It was not long before I began to realize what it was. 'Every man, captain and all, was feverishly anxious to make work for himself so he would not have to go outside the building. Now and then a man would start toward the door and would shy off from it as if it were charged with electricity and dash over to some part of the apparatus and begin polishing vigorously on something that was already bright enough for you to see your face in it."

"The captain sat at his desk writing at a great rate. He seemed to have an unusual number of reports to make out, and if any one opened the little side door near which his desk is placed, he would glance nervously over his shoulder."

#### TO SEE WHO WAS ENTERING.

"I finally asked one of the men what was up, and it seems that the crew were fearful that Pete's wife—Pete was the man who had been killed—was hovering around the house to talk to him about the fire, and not one of them wanted to see her

## A Face From Memory

I.

I was a shock! At forty-six one might fancy oneself armored against all life's personal surprises of the kind that stab straight to the heart. And here was I, Tom Willing, with a reputation as a cynic that many a silly youngster envied me, and showed in his eyes that he did so (for I could say bitter things of the kind, accounted smart)—here was I trembling like a schoolgirl in the presence of an undeniable ghost. I gave my nephew Isaiah Empson a look that made him open his mouth and stare. And then she spoke.

"It is so charming of you, Mr. Willing, to undertake to paint my portrait. It's quite the last thing I should have asked any man to do, but my daughter coaxed my consent. Your nephew and she have perfected their little plot, and here I am, at your mercy."

While she spoke she freed her face from its gossamer grey silk veil. For an absurd moment or two I expected a sudden break in her words and an outcry. But no; she finished her speech—doubtless a prepared speech—and smiled calmly. Twenty years had done something for her, but nothing to what they had done for me. She had not a wrinkle, whereas I was a bald and corrugated veteran in spectacles, changed beyond recognition, both in name and appearance.

"It's Mrs. Swindon, Uncle Tom!" exclaimed the boy anxiously. "We weren't at liberty to mention names before. It's awfully jolly that you can do it! Mrs. Swindon took some persuading, but—"

"When one's youth has passed, Mr. Willing," murmured my visitor melodiously, "one ought not to think like that of oneself. But it is so good of you. A gentleman in your position, who paints only for love of his art."

She shrugged faintly, and her smile was very pretty. The smile was rather for the boy than for me; another devastating testimony to the use of a bald head and spectacles after twenty years.

"Yes," I said. "I can begin at once if you like, Mrs. Swindon."

"Can you really, Uncle Tom?" cried that eager boy.

"If it suits Mrs. Swindon, I can," I said. "But I don't want you in the way."

He laughed and said "Good-bye" to my subject ceremoniously; and I was alone with the matured Catharine Lowes of my heart's desire.

Ha, ha! For a few moments I was gripped and spurred by the temptation to confess myself now, to tell her of the fortune (with conditional change of name) which had come to me from the north only three years after she had dropped me like an out-of-date shoe. But what good? The past was beyond patching, and I did not want to patch it. Now that I felt my power, I could treat her as a mere subject.

"I can spare you an hour, Mr. Willing," she said. "Where shall I sit? It is only the face my child wants. I don't mind what you make of me; I sha'n't want to see the thing. But for my daughter's sake, Mr. Willing, please to see all the good you can in me. Will you?" "Certainly, certainly," I said, and gave her a chair.

We discussed the weather while I prepared my tools, glancing at her and thinking. The good in her, eh! It was amusing that the request should be made of me—me!

And then I began to sketch in outline. Then, too, she began to chatter about herself, as women will to us artists. She had had an eventful life, but not a happy one; yet she did not show it. Still, she had



ness crosses in upon the city and the encamped enemy. What the morrow may bring forth fills the people with anxious dread. But Hezekiah and Isaiah have placed the matters at issue in the hands of a mighty ally, and, while the besieged city waits, God's angel goes forth and smites the Assyrian army with the scourge of death. The morning light as it breaks over that troubled and anxious city reveals to the wondering eyes of the people heaps of dead instead of an onrushing and conquering army and in the distance the remnant of Sennacherib's army can be seen retreating, leaving behind its lifeless warriors. It is no idle boast which echoes throughout the city. They can say in truth: "The Lord of Hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge."

But the Lord is more than a militant Lord leading His hosts to victory. He is a safe refuge into which His children may withdraw when the storm is sweeping down upon them, and they may rest there until the danger is past. And it is the God of Jacob Who is our refuge. Why say? Why not the God of Abraham, or the God of Isaac? We do not need to go into the history of Jacob very far to discover the reason. Who was it who had to flee for his life to escape the anger of a wounded brother and who found a resting place at the gateway of Heaven, where God met him and made His covenant with him? Who was it who sojourned in the land of his jealous and avaricious father-in-law who suffered wrong, who was

**CREATED AND LIED TO**

and abused and threatened, and yet who found the Lord was with him and giving him great substance and a numerous progeny? Who was it who was troubled with the sins of his youth as he journeyed toward the land from which he had been forced to flee, and who when he heard his brother was coming to meet him with a force of fighting men despaired of his life? Who was it sought out God alone that night and wrestled with Him all night and at last found in Him a safe refuge, even though he halted on his hip throughout the rest of his days? The fugitive Jacob whom God brought back in honor to the land of promise; the oppressed Jacob whom God delivered with much wealth and large family; the threatened and hated Jacob whom God reconciled to his brother—this is the one who can speak of God as a God of refuge. The God of Jacob is the God who never fails His children when they are in distress and trouble. To speak of God as the God of Jacob, to claim Him as our refuge, instantly inspires confidence, for despite all of Jacob's meanness, and sin and wrong-doing, his faith reached up by way of the covenant promises of God and obtained the needed protection and help. To be able to claim the God of Jacob as our refuge is to put confidence in a God Who has met every human need and given protection in times of greatest darkness and danger. This is the kind of a God we need! This is the kind of a God we have!

But not every one can claim that "the Lord of Hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge." Even Christians oftentimes cannot make this proud boast, because sin has drawn them from God's side, and because, when in difficulty and distress, they have turned to human aid instead of looking to God. Not all churches that are founded in the name of the Lord of Hosts can claim in truth that He is with them. Many churches in their worldly-minded activities, are not in the blessed company of the One

**WHOSE NAME THEY BEAR.**

They may feel that they are furthering the cause of Christ's kingdom, but they are seeking to perfect in the flesh that which has begun in the spirit, and are walking with the world and not with God. It means

confidently wait until experience proves that God was indeed with you. It may be a long night of anxiety and uncertainty, but the morning light will reveal the dead Assyrians lying all about, and the triumphant shout will burst over the citadel of the soul: Surely, "the Lord of Hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge."

**A HELPFUL TEACHER.**

**Experience of a Visitor to School in a Scottish Glen.**

School life in Scotland seems to show all the discipline by which Scottish life has been stiffened for so many centuries. Mr. Clifton Johnson thus describes in "The Land of Heather" a little school in a Scottish glen, when the master put his children on exhibition for the benefit of his visitor:

"Stand, then," said the master. The children stood up and repeated the Lord's Prayer in unison. "Sit then," said the master.

Usually the session began with the singing of a hymn, but the dominie explained that as several of his best singers were absent, he did not feel like having the singing before a stranger.

At the close of the prayer he asked several pupils to repeat certain of the commandments, and tell what was meant by them. The whole hour was spent in these and other exercises of a religious character. The master said it was the hour of "the conscience clause." Attendance was not compulsory, and any parents who chose could keep their children out till it was over. But as a matter of fact, few of them took advantage of this privilege.

At ten o'clock the master called off the thirty-six names he had on his roll, and then he bade his oldest class read Sir Walter Scott's poem, "The Battle of Flodden."

This class of seniors, which the master spoke of as "the sixth standard," recited sitting in the corner next the platform, with their backs against the continuous wall desk. Every child kept the same key of voice right through, and only used punctuation marks to catch breath. One would think the poem itself conveyed no meaning to their minds, and that they were simply reciting a list of words.

After the reading the master put some questions to the class, beginning with, "Where is Flodden?" If the ones questioned hesitated, he hastened their wits by exclaiming, "Come on, now!"

Besides geographical and historical questions he asked meanings of words, had the pupils parse and spell, and sometimes called for the Latin derivation of a word. When he had doubts as to whether the children were going to answer, he would give a partial reply himself, as, for instance, when he asked, "What is the meaning of volley?" Pause. "What is it, Jessie?" Anxious silence, which the master breaks by saying, "A great many guns." He lingered over every word in the hope that the girl would catch the cue—"going off at the same time."

"Time," says Jessie, quickly, and that passed for an answer. The pupils picked the final word of an answer off the teacher's tongue in that way again and again, and he would dwell on the first letter of the key-word as long as he could, and lean forward in keen anxiety that the pupil should not force him to pronounce it all. Usually his efforts met with a prompt reward, and he could settle back in relief and in pride over his pupils' ability.

**A FLOATING CHESTNUT.**

Why is the German Emperor the larkiest monarch in the world?—Because he is at the head of everything in Berlin, which is always on the Spree.

the little side door near which his desk is placed, he would glance nervously over his shoulder.

**TO SEE WHO WAS ENTERING.**

"I finally asked one of the men what was up, and it seems that the crew were fearful that Pete's wife—Pete was the man who had been killed—was hovering around the house to talk to him about the fire, and not one of them wanted to see her first and break the news. Tough, wasn't it?"

"It seems Pete's wife lives very near the house, and after every fire she had a way of strolling over to learn particulars of the latest run. She was a tidy little thing, married only a year or so, with no children and plenty of time on her hands."

"At last there was a scuffle around the outside of the little side door, and one of the hangers-on opened it and stuck his white face in. His eyes were big and he said:

"Say, Pete's wife wants to see him."

"His voice was hoarse, for he knew what had happened to Pete, but didn't have the nerve to tell."

"I looked around at the men. The captain shifted uneasily in his chair, made as if to get up, but casting a glance over his men, saw one of them stiffening up, and leaned back again, evidently relieved. Well, it was the smallest, plainest man in the whole bunch who did the thing."

"He was a grizzly little chap, a sort of crank, with a reputation for saying nasty, harsh things to the other members of the company, a chap I never liked myself, for he seemed always to have a grouch on. He was buttoning up his coat and taking great care to fix himself just right, as if he were going up to listen to a call-down from

**THE BATTALION CHIEF.**

"He finally made for the door, with his shoulders back and his head up. He swung the door open, and we could see Pete's wife standing there. She was half 'on,' for her face was pale and her lips were twitching."

"Say, it was pretty the way that fireman did it, if you can speak of such things as being done pretty. He was old enough to be her father, and he just put his arm over her shoulder and drew her inside the door, away from the crowd of boys and babies and dogs and loafers, and there in the corner he told it to her. Of course, we couldn't hear just what he said, but whatever it was, he said it so that she was not misled by false hope, and he did it gently, too."

"Captain," said I a little later, when the grizzled chap had gone out to lead the woman home, "that fellow is the bravest man in your company."

"Yes," said the captain, "he's more than that; he's got more nerve than 98 per cent. of the men in the department. He's done that thing more than once before, and we all knew he would probably do it this time. But he has to do it in his own way. They don't give medals for that sort of thing; if they did, that man would have more than he could pin on his waistcoat."

**HOT BATHS STOP GROWTH.**

Near Ikao it is the pleasure of Japanese sybarites to remain in the boiling tub for weeks at a time, placing stones on their laps to keep their bodies under water when they fall asleep. This indulgence in excessively hot baths has been held responsible for the small stature of the Japanese, and for the sake of the national physique it has been renounced by many patriots for the tub of cold water.

**FULLY SUPPLIED.**

"He says he has no use for a barber."

"I guess that is true. He shaves himself and cuts his own hair, and I am told, has even gotten into the habit of talking to himself."

gave her a chair.

We discussed the weather while I prepared my tools, glancing at her and thinking. The good in her, eh! It was amusing that the request should be made of me—me!

And then I began to sketch in outline. Then, too, she began to chatter about herself, as women will to us artists. She had had an eventful life, but not a happy one; yet she did not show it. Still, she had much to be thankful for—I almost said "Swindon!" to that—and no woman could be blessed with a more loving daughter.

"Have you known my nephew long?" I asked her at a pause.

"Oh, no; not very long. We met at houses, you know, and he called. Such a nice, amiable young fellow! One feels that one can trust Mr. Empson."

"For his simplicity, eh?" I suggested.

She pondered at that, smiling the serene smile I had begun to hate.

"Yes, of course," she said.

I did not go on to suggest "his prospects"! A grim and fascinating idea had come upon me. I would be avenged, with the weapons that were mine lawfully and justly to use. I could see her with such distinctness as she had been. The mask with which she disguised her forty two years was horrible to me to look at.

"There, Mrs. Swindon," I said at length, "that will do for to-day. I'm glad you don't want to see my work. It will help me much. Shall we say to-morrow at half-past eleven? Allow me!"

It was deliciously easy to put her cloak on her and see her to the carriage, there touch her hand lightly and bow her out of sight. Afterwards I returned to the studio, locked the door, and in an hour had the ground scheme of the beautiful face of Cathy Lewes at twenty-one done to my satisfaction.

Then the boy came rioting upstairs. The locked door surprised him. So did my refusal to show him what I had made of Mrs. Swindon so far. That was quite beyond his understanding.

"She's the most awfully kind and hospitable woman I know—of her age you know," he declared.

It was as easy to laugh at him as to play footman to Mrs. Swindon at forty-two. He was ready for lunch, and so was I. My scheme of vengeance had given me a famous appetite.

**II.**

During the four sittings I hoaxed Mrs. Swindon with varying emotions and listened to the trivial drivel of her communications. By the third sitting I had begun to dread her as a recurring nightmare. There was something monstrously unnatural about her smooth face, steady smile, and unseeing eyes. Surely, if she were but an average woman, I thought she might recall me by some trick of gesture, speech or other mannerism. It was as humiliating as a slap in the face.

But no. She whispered forth her foolish chatter about dear Lady B. and Mrs. A., the distressing fog, and the charming gowns of last night's play, as if I were no more to her than a hairdresser. Only when she mentioned the boy did I show any interest in her tongue. I should think she praised him for his "niceness" five times in the three sittings.

"No; I am not his guardian, Mrs. Swindon," I told her curtly when, on the third occasion, she put the question point blank. "To be best of my belief there's nothing about him to guard, except his senses and his simplicity. They're both his affair—not mine, thank Heaven!"

She breathed a reflective "Oh!" to that, followed at an interval by "Indeed!" And then, for the first time, I caught myself wondering what kind of a girl she had for a daughter. I hadn't encouraged Isaiah in the subject.

I wondered still more when I had finished that study from memory, and

and had dismissed Mrs. Swindon with a barely cordial "Good-bye," and an assurance that she was a perfect sinner, and that the result quite satisfied me.

"You don't want to see it, then?" I asked her finally. And, with a little picturesque shiver of dissent, she had said:

"No, no, Mr. Willing, indeed I don't!" It was what she said next that withheld me from smiting her by insisting. "For though I'm sure you've made the best of me, I—I'm an old woman at heart, and I should be shocked by the hypocrisy of it all. But the young may have their illusions, mayn't they Mr. Willing? My dear little daughter will see only the good in me, and—I would like her to do just that."

And so it was "good-bye," and I was left engrossed in the sweet face which I had drawn out of the past; the candid young eyes which I had kissed once, the sensitive mouth which had told me that she loved me, but—the subsequent and now late Mr. Swindon was the "but."

And then, when I was in the other room (for I required a little refreshment to clear me of this maudlin fit) what should happen? The boy came in with a young lady. I sped forth too late.

There they were before the picture crying their amazement.

It was my turn next. If I hadn't taken that little refreshment, I dare say I should have been quite upset. For the young lady might have been my sister for the study on the easel. She was her mother's very image of some two and twenty years ago, and her beautiful consternation as she faced me with an awed "What does it mean, Mr. Willing?"—well, in common speech, it turned me inside out.

"This is Miss Cathy Swindon, Uncle Tom," said my simple nephew, momentarily suppressing his own astonishment.

I felt an aged and wicked man at that stage.

"Yes," I said.

And then I sat down and put my head in my hands. It behoved me to reflect, while these two continued their ejaculations. I knew they were looking at me off and on as if I were a weird person. I soon knew what I would do. The girl had throttled my malignity. I stood up and told them all about it, pacing the studio the while.

"There!" I said afterwards; "and now please go. Keep my abominable secret, Miss-Cathy (the fond word came), and let me think about an atonement. Your mother shall suffer nothing at my hands. I give my word on that."

They went away together, and the memory of the little one's shining eyes and crimsoned cheeks stayed with me even more vividly than that of my memory. Of course, it had to be a quite conventional atonement by and by. There was no escape from it that I could see. Having bared my naughty soul to these young innocents, I had to try and square the account.

In the first place, I made the requisite picture of Mrs. Swindon at forty-two just as I had made that other—from memory. I endeavored to be merciful, and in my opinion, with creditable success. Miss Cathy, to be sure, pursed her pretty mouth at it, and put up a kissworthy wrinkle on her brow as she asked if it wasn't a little, just a little, hard. But she agreed that the more you looked at it the less hard it seemed. We were real friends by then, the more so for that secret which had lost its claim to be called a secret—confound it!

It seemed to me that I had grown out of my niche in London in these last few weeks. I wanted a terrific change of air. It was the boy who gave it that portly qualifying adjective. And he was right. I was sick of playing in the studio, and afraid lest some At Home should spring a surprise on me with our little Cathy's mother.

And that brought me to the crown

## THE S. S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,  
JUNE 12.

Text of the Lesson, Mark xv., 22-39. Golden Text, I. Cor. xv. 3.

He is now wholly in the hands, by His own voluntary will and by the will of His Father, of those who for the time being seem to be possessed by demons. Verses 16 to 20, the section between the last lesson and this one, begin and end with the words, "And the soldiers led Him away." \* \* \* led Him out to crucify Him. Between these two sentences comes all the history of Jesus in the hands of the soldiers, the mocking, the smiting, the spitting, the crowning with thorns. But who can describe it? Who ever heard of a prisoner, even though justly condemned to die, subjected to such inhuman treatment?

But it was all foreseen and written by the prophets: "They gaped upon me with their mouths, as a ravening and a roaring lion, for dogs have compassed me, the assembly of the wicked have inclosed me." "Reproach hath broken my heart, I am full of heaviness." (Is. xli, 13, 16; lxi, 20).

In John xix, 17, it is written, "And He, bearing His cross, went forth." It would appear that Jesus Himself bore His own cross as they started forth for Calvary, but for some reason they laid hold upon this Simon, a Cyrenian, and compelled him to bear the cross, either wholly or in part, after Jesus (Luke xxiii, 26). Consider the physical condition of our Lord after the agony and bloody sweat of Gethsemane, the long night of mocking and buffeting, the merciless scourging and all that He afterward suffered at the hands of the soldiers, and was it not a wonder that He could stand at all, much less walk or bear His cross?

No other mortal ever did or can enjoy the privilege of this Simon, but where was Simon Peter, who said he would die with Him rather than deny Him? He is not ready, and this apparently unfortunate but truly blessed African has the honor. Consider Rom. xvi, 13; Acts xi, 20; xiii, 1, and the possible connection with this event. Mathew, Mark and John call the place where He was crucified Golgotha, while Luke calls it Calvary, which is the Greek equivalent and has the same signification "the place of a skull."

Only Luke mentions the fact that a great company of people and of women followed Him out of the city, bewailing and lamenting Him, and that He turned and spoke to the women, telling them that they had more cause to weep for themselves and for their children than for Him because of the judgments that would come on the city. It is also in Luke only that we find that the two malefactors were led in the procession with Him (Luke xxiii, 27-32).

It is written in Ps. lxi, 21, "They gave Me also gall for My meat, and in My thirst they gave Me vinegar to drink." This also was fulfilled. If this was a stupefying potion mercifully given to lessen the sufferings, it is manifest that Jesus would take nothing to lighten in any way that which He came to endure. "And when they had crucified Him."

Who can tell the agony contained in that sentence? It was the most ignominious and painful punishment known. The anguish caused by the nails tearing through nerves and tendons, the inflammation caused by the exposure of these wounds to the air, the violent pain from the least motion—all caused inexpressible misery from which there was no relaxation or rest till death ensued. Another Scripture was fulfilled, "They pierced my hands and my feet," and yet another, "They part my garments among them and cast lots upon my vesture" (Ps. xxii,

with the members of his family.

No sooner did his relatives cross the Channel than he would disappear until their departure, and they determined finally to leave him alone.

Up to the last he occupied the bridal chamber from which his young wife had fled. His once erect figure had recently become bent, and his death was due to decline, doubtless owing to his Bohemian existence. Always neatly but peculiarly dressed, he was never seen without grey Suede gloves four or five sizes too large for him.

"Mad Mack" was believed to be in receipt of an income of at least \$5,000 a year, and it was always a mystery where he took his meals. The only things he was ever seen to eat were English buns, which he always bought at a well-known shop in the Rue Cambon.

## HEALTH

### THE AMATEUR NURSE.

Although this is decidedly the age of the trained nurse, there are thousands of families who take care of relatives and friends through every sort of illness, from whooping cough to typhoid, and there are so many things that the home nurse can do to make a patient comfortable and to keep a sick room wholesome without any special trouble or expense, and with just a little knowledge of simple facts that it seems important to talk about these things as often as possible, so that the untrained woman who are devotedly kind and untiringly patient may also know how to prove themselves capable and really useful.

In the first place, if you are unexpectedly called upon, say, to care for a member of the family suddenly taken down with scarlet fever, you must not only nurse your patient, but guard members of your family from contagion, and you must start doing the right things at the very beginning.

Clean out your sick room at the start. Send away all draperies, carpets and curtains that will not wash; put away useless bric-a-brac and upholstered furniture; and clean out all books. Have pretty, fresh ironed white lawn curtains at the windows, a few jars for flowers, and anything else that is cheerful, and not an abiding place for disease germs. Get a good sized screen, so that you can have plenty of clear air, without draughts, and see to it that there is a washable or old rug by the bed, plenty of pillows and neat bedding.

With a room made easy to clean and disinfect, next turn your attention to your dress. It must be cotton, and plain, as much after the fashion of a nurse's uniform as you can quickly and conveniently put together—that is, short skirt, white aprons, and a cap, if your hair is at all oily and likely to hold germs. In any case, covered hair is a wise precaution. Wear noiseless slippers, no clinking watch chains and no jewellery.

If you want a simple antiseptic for use all through the sick room, get some pure borax the first day. Take a quart of warm water and put in to it as much borax as it will hold in solution, and use the solution, a half cup to a gallon of water, for all disinfecting and washing. Wash the woodwork, furniture and floor with this water, all dresses before they are sent to the laundry, and dip all bedding and clothing in it before sending them to the laundry. A weak solution of the original solution is excellent for bathing the patient and for a daily mouth wash. It is also valuable for bathing wounds

## YOUNG FOLKS

### A CHINESE BOY HERO.

After days of bombardment in the legation at Peking, there was a call for volunteers to take a message to Tien-tsin and make known to the gathering armies the situation in Peking. Some messengers had already gone out and had been killed; others had returned, saying they could not get through the lines of the Boxers. A Chinese boy volunteered.

On July 4 he was led to the top of the city wall. As it has been planned that he should go as a beggar, he had been dressed in rags and tatters, and provided with a large, coarse bowl, such as the native beggars carry. The precious message, written very small, was wrapped in oil paper, placed in the bottom of the bowl and covered with porridge. Even the most wily Boxer would hardly think to look there, and the boy had felt no concern about it until he had neared the bottom of the wall. Then his bowl struck against some projecting bricks and broke to pieces!

He could not call back to his friends, for fear of rousing some sleeping enemy. So he carefully fished out the tiny parcel from the porridge, removed the oil paper and, tearing a little piece from his ragged garment, wrapped it, with the tiny note inside, around his finger, as if it were sore. Later he ripped the hem of his garment and slipped the note into it.

Before long the Boxers hailed and searched him, but, finding nothing, they said: "Let the little beggar go."

His progress was slow, but always in the direction of Tientsin. Kind-hearted native women gave him food, and he slept under the stars. All went well until, when about half way on his journey, he stopped at a farm-house to ask for food. Now here dwelt a man whose farm hands had all left him and joined the Boxers; therefore he forced the boy to stay and work for eight days.

By refusing to stay or by running away, the boy feared that he would excite suspicion; but while he was working he was thinking how to escape without appearing too anxious to go.

On the eighth day he would not eat his breakfast, but lay groaning and shamming illness. No doubt the rice smelled very savory to him before night, but he would not eat. Finally, the farmer said, "You'll have to clear out of here. I can't afford to have you die on my hands. That man would have been surprised if he could have seen how briskly his invalid walked when some distance from the house."

The boy reached Tientsin to find it a scene of recent battle, with soldiers of the united nationalities standing guard everywhere. He wandered about for two or three days before he could get through the lines. He could not step up to the soldiers and say: "I have a message for your general," for they would not understand his language; but he finally succeeded in getting through, and he delivered the message to the British consul on July 22.

Very soon after a reply was given him, and he started on his return trip. This was the message which he brought on a tiny slip of paper, addressed to Sir Claude Macdonald at the British legation:

"Your letter July 4th received. There are now 24,000 troops landed and 19,000 here. General Gaselee expected Taku to-morrow. Russian troops at Peitang. Tientsin City under foreign government. Boxer power exploded. There are plenty of troops on the way if you can keep in food. Almost all ladies have



I of my niche in London in the last few weeks. I wanted a terrific change of air. It was the boy who gave it that portly qualifying adjective. And he was right. I was sick of playing in the studio, and afraid lest some At Home should spring a surprise on me with our little Cathy's mother.

And that brought me to the crown of the atonement, as I venture to call it.

The boy's love for Cathy and hers for him were so exquisitely obvious that it cost me no pangs of doubt to smooth the young Isaiah's path to the golden gates of a happy wedding.

What I settled on him was ample to convince Cathy's mother that he was a nice boy and the very son-in-law of her heart's desire. I gave him the studio as an extra.

And then I bolted to pay a long-promised visit to an old schoolfellow in Australia. It is on his sheep-farm (poor fellow, he has hundreds this year where he had thousands last) that I write this curious history.

The boy made one impetuous and, in his simple opinion, inspired appeal to me ere I departed. It was pathetic in its way, and also excessively droll. Might I not, he suggested, with honest blushes of hope, if I persevered in trying, get to like Cathy's mother in the old way, and—er—round things off blissfully for all parties concerned?

But, as gently as my mirth would permit, I made him understand that though that sort of thing occurs in plays and novels, it wasn't going to happen with the late Tom Edge and the late Cathy Lewes.—London Answers.

#### TRUE COURSE OF NARRATIVE.

Lawyers who are used to examining witnesses know well that sometimes they must let a man tell the story in his own way or he may not talk at all. A county court judge tells, in *The Cornhill Magazine*, some of his odd experiences with eccentric and stupid witnesses.

One man was brought up for not paying his rent. His past record was looked into, and it was found that one week in four years was marked with a cross, indicating that the rent for that week had not been paid.

"How did that week come to be missed?" the lawyer asked.

"I'll never pay that week," said the man, shaking his head stubbornly.

"But I am afraid you will have to. You see you admit it's owing."

"Well, I'll just tell yer 'ow it was. You see we were 'aving rabbit for supper, and my wife—"

He seemed to be settling down for a long yarn, and the lawyer interrupted him. "Never mind about the rabbit. Tell me about the rent."

"I'm telling yer. Ye see we were 'aving rabbit for supper, and my wife 'ad got a new kettle, and we don't 'ave rabbit every—"

"Oh, come, come! Just tell me about the rent." He regarded the lawyer rather contemptuously, and began at the beginning:

"I'm telling you if you'll only listen. We were 'aving rabbit for supper, an' my wife 'ad got a new kettle, and we don't 'ave rabbit every night for supper, and my wife 'ad just put the kettle, the new kettle—"

"Oh never mind about the kettle! Do get to the rent."

"I'm going to, ain't I?" he inquired, angrily. "And my wife 'ad got a new kettle, and we don't 'ave rabbit every night for supper, and my wife 'ad just put the kettle—the new kettle with the rabbit—on to the fire, when down coom chimley and aw' into the middle o' room. Was I going to pay rent for that week? Not loikely!"

Some politicians think they are honest if they pay spot cash for the votes they buy.

the exposure of these wounds to the air, the violent pain from the least motion—all caused inexpressible misery from which there was no relaxation or rest till death ensued. Another Scripture was fulfilled, "They pierced my hands and my feet," and yet another, "They part my garments among them and cast lots upon my vesture" (Ps. xxii., 16, 18), for when the four soldiers divided His garments, to every soldier a part, they found that He wore also a seamless coat, and for that they cast lots (John xix., 23, 24).

How minutely, all was foretold and how literally all was fulfilled! Just as literally all unfulfilled prophecy shall yet be fulfilled. As you see Him enduring these untold agonies and remember that it is written, "Cursed is every one that hangeth on a tree!" does your heart say with great sympathy with Him, but with gladness because of Him, "Christ hath redeemed me from the curse of the law, being made a curse for me?" (Deut. xxi., 23; Gal. iii., 13.)

The two thieves were crucified, one on his right hand and the other on His left, and thus another Scripture was fulfilled, which saith, "And He was numbered with the transgressors" (Isa. liii., 12). His enemies sat down to watch Him, and both they and the passersby reviled Him and derided Him and rallied on Him. The thieves also reviled Him, but one of them afterward believed on Him and was saved. The superscription of His accusation was set up over His head in Hebrew and Greek and Latin (Luke xxiii., 38), and thus was proclaimed to all the world the truth yet to be made manifest to all nations that the despised and crucified Nazarene is indeed the King of the Jews, who as an immortal man shall sit on David's throne and reign over the house of Jacob and over all the earth (Luke i., 32, 33; Zech. xiv., 9).

Consider well His seven sayings from the cross, so full of eternal significance, and may our hearts truly cry with the centurion, "This man is the Son of God." Forgiveness now, glory hereafter, all we need in between—these are suggested by His first three words concerning the soldiers, to the thief and to John, and should lead the redeemed to cry, My Lord and my God, whose I am and whom I serve! (John xx., 28; Acts xxvii., 23).

#### WRECKED LIFE ENDED.

"Mad Mack," Bohemian Figure of the Paris Boulevards.

There recently died in his room in the Avenue Victor Hugo, Paris, says the London Daily Mail, an eccentric Englishman, known to his intimates by the nickname of "Mad Mack." For the past seven years he had aimlessly wandered about the streets of the capital, attracting attention by his odd dress and appearance. He gave largely to those who knew how to exploit his readiness to help his needy compatriots.

His real name was John Whalley, and he came from Bowden, a suburb of Manchester. In 1897 he and his young bride arrived in Paris on the evening of their wedding day, but the honeymoon was rudely interrupted by the sudden disappearance of his 18-year-old wife a week after the marriage with a former admirer. She never came back to Paris, but she and the man she fled with were traced to South America some months later.

When at last Mr. Whalley's relatives were able to find his whereabouts his mind had suffered irreparable injury from the shock of his misfortune. The best English and French physicians were consulted, but could do no good. To the day of his death his one hope was to see his young wife return again, and his one dread was to come in contact

all disinfecting and washing. Wash the woodwork, furniture and floor with this water, all dresses before they are sent to the laundry, and dip all bedding and clothing in it before sending them to the laundry. A weak solution of the original solution is excellent for bathing the patient and for a daily mouth wash. It is also valuable for bathing wounds and for washing the nurse's hands after the dressing of wounds.

A floor should never be swept in a room where there is a contagious disease. It should be washed with a cloth dipped in borax water, so that no dust annoys the patient, and no assortment of germs are flung up in the air, to drift out of the window into the hall en route to fresh victims.

#### THE BABY'S MOUTH.

Many mothers do not recognize the fact that a baby's teeth should be cleaned, not only as soon as they arrive, but even long before—as soon as the baby itself arrives, in fact. Many a little chubby face is kept scrupulously shining with cleanliness on the outside—but O dear! the poor little mouth! It is really much more important to keep the inside of a small child's mouth clean than the outside. A dirty little face may mar beauty, but it does not threaten health, and a neglected mouth does.

Young children, as soon as the first teeth appear, should be given little tooth-brushes with very soft bristles and should be taught to use them, and then watched to see that they always do use them. But as to infants, the toilet of the mouth must be performed for them, and should never be neglected. For this purpose a little wad of sterilized absorbent cotton should be used, and then thrown away, or rather burned. When the baby has its bath the mouth should, as a matter of routine, be washed very gently with a pledge of cotton wet in a solution of boracic acid, or any other mild disinfecting liquid. If the little gums are soft and spongy and bleeding, dabbling them with tincture of myrrh will help them.

The reason for all this care is the same reason that makes the careful adult use his tooth-brush scrupulously after each meal—namely, that harmful germs constantly exist in the mouths of all of us, even the healthiest, and babies, although they have no teeth, are no exception to this rule. If their mouths are not kept clean not only are the coming teeth jeopardized, but the child's general condition may be lowered by the constant presence in the mouth, and consequently the passage through the system, of health-injuring microbes.

In illness a small child's sufferings are often greatly aggravated by parching of the lips and tongue, and it is unable to tell what the trouble is. The mouths of these little patients should be constantly refreshed and kept moist. This can be done with glycerine and water, and in many cases where constant drinking is forbidden by the physician much suffering can be avoided by keeping the mouth moist and comfortable by some such simple means. Great gentleness must be observed in this toilet of the mouth, for the baby's mucous membrane is very tender and easily abraded, and if it is injured ulceration may follow. — Youth's Companion.

#### THE PATIENT ANGLER.

Irate Landowner (to angler)—Hi, you sir! This is my water. You can't fish here.

Angler—Oh, all right. Whose is that water up there round the bend?

Irate Landowner—Don't know; not mine. But this is.

Angler—Very well. I'll wait till that flows down here!

at the British legation:

"Your letter July 4th received. There are now 24,000 troops landed and 19,000 here. General Gaselee expected Taku to-morrow. Russian troops at Peitang. Tientsin City under foreign government. Boxer power exploded. There are plenty of troops on the way if you can keep in food. Almost all ladies have left Tientsin."

Our little hero's return trip was less eventful than the one going down, but he saw Boxers in every village, and on reaching Peking on July 28, having been only six days on the return trip, he found it difficult to get through without attracting attention. However, just before daylight, he managed to crawl through the slueway under the wall and a little later entered the British legation.

Perhaps no beggar ever received so hearty a welcome, but it did not puff him up with vanity. He modestly made himself useful in many ways, until the legation was relieved by the arrival of the armies from Tientsin on Aug. 14.

He is now with the missionaries in Peking, and it is to be hoped will receive a useful education. Then, with his brave heart and willing spirit as well as his perseverance in the face of obstacles, what may he not accomplish for China?

#### A "SHADOW-LINE" PLAY.

"Let's play 'shadow-line,' suggested Jolly.

"What is that?" asked Sunshine.

"Never heard of such a play," said Merrily.

"Why," and Jolly looked round, "you see where the sunshine ends and the maple-tree's shadow begins? Well, we are to shut our eyes and keep walking round while we count one hundred. Then we must open our eyes, and if we find ourselves inside the shadow, then we are 'dead,' and must fall down."

Then they all shut their eyes and counted, "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight," on and on, till they came to ninety-nine.

"One hundred!" shouted Jolly.

"One hundred!" shouted Merrily.

"One hundred!" shouted Sunshine.

"Not dead yet!" they all laughed.

Then again they shut their eyes and counted, and when the one hundred was finished Jolly ejaculated, "Oh!" and down she fell.

Then Sunshine and Merrily took up the count, and this time, when they opened their eyes, they each exclaimed, "Oh!" and "Oh!" and down they fell. They had all crossed the "shadow-line."

Just then there was loud chatter and jabber in the branches of the big maple-tree, such an outpour of bird screams and shrieks, such a flutter and flapping of wings!

"What's that? What's that? What can the matter be?" whispered the little "dead" girls.

"Oh," shrieked Jolly, suddenly springing up, "the cat's after a baby robin! Scat! Scat!"

How quickly Merrily and Sunshine jumped up, and how the cat ran, her tail showing her fright at the screaming of the three little "dead" girls! Then papa came and put the baby robin back in its nest, and the little girls voted the shadow-line play a fine game.

"Why," exclaimed Merrily, "if we had not been 'dead,' then we could not have saved the life of that dear little bird!"

#### COR-RECT.

Teacher—"Where is Russia?" Interval of dead silence.) "Come now! come, come; you ought to be ashamed of yourselves not to know where Russia is, especially just now. Where is it?"

Tommy—"I knows, teacher."

Teacher—"Well, where?"

Tommy—"Up a bloomin' tree, teacher!"

It is better to live in the foggy present than in the misty past.

# The Rainhill Horror.

Most people of mature age will be able to recall the sensation created in 1892 by what the newspapers christened "The Rainhill Horror."

Rainhill is near Liverpool, England, on one of the great main lines of railway connecting that city with Manchester.

Thither came, one day in July, 1891, a man who gave the name of Albert Williams. He put up at the Commercial Hotel, the principal inn of the town, lived luxuriously, spent money lavishly, and quickly made many friends and acquaintances. To these he explained that he was house hunting for a Mr. Brooks, a retired squatter from Australia, who intended settling down there with his two daughters.

A lover of quiet this Mr. Brooks, evidently! He wanted a house as remote as possible from neighbors—a detached house, standing in its own grounds.

As it happened, an agent there named Mather had just such a property to let. It was known as Denham Villa.

Williams went to look at it, and thought it would suit. But there was no gas. This must be laid on. If Mr. Mather would see to that, he (Williams) would concrete the kitchen floor.

"Concrete the kitchen floor!" exclaimed the puzzled agent. "Why, what's the matter with the floor as it is?"

"Oh," was the reply. "Brooks is very susceptible to chills. He would I am sure, like it done. It will not cost the owner anything."

After that, of course, there was nothing more to be said.

Williams took possession of the house for his principal, paying a quarter's rent in advance.

Next day a tall, dark, good-looking woman called at the Commercial Hotel. Williams at once piloted her to Denham Villa, to show her over the place.

She was "his sister," he explained later on, and a great friend of "Mr. Brooks." Thereat the local gossips wagged their heads.

Next day a number of barrels of cement were unloaded at the house, and Williams set to work, according to promise, to concrete the kitchen floor.

But what a lot of earth he excavated during the process!

He seemed to be digging deep down into the foundations. "Deep enough for half-a-dozen graves," commented an observant milkman, who called there for orders.

No "Mr. Brooks" appeared. But there were others, though none knew just whom or how many. But children's voices were heard, also an infant's fretful wail, and the crooning lullaby of a mother. Then—silence.

This silence was broken only by Williams working hard with pick and spade; shovelling back the earth he had previously excavated from beneath the kitchen flags; ramming down the cement floor, and making all secure.

No fear, when that concrete "set," of anyone prying beneath it. No fear of damp finding its way upwards, or smells, or anything. It was as airtight as the roof of a vault.

A few weeks rolled by, and Mr. Mather, the agent, was treated to a double surprise.

Mr. Brooks, Williams reported, had changed his mind. He was not coming to Rainhill after all. So Denham Villa was thrown back on Mather's hands.

At the same time the agent's

—washing himself in soda-water at 25c a bottle.

He left in a hurry, after swindling the National Bank there out of a large sum of money and stealing \$15,000 from a gentleman named Grice. He also robbed a jeweller at Cape Town of a quantity of valuable diamonds.

The captain of a coasting steamer whom he bribed took him to Aden, whence he transhipped to Southampton. Thence he migrated to Hull, where he suffered imprisonment for frauds in connection with alleged gold jewellery.

This was early in 1890. Towards the end of that year he married—and afterwards deserted—a Miss Matheson, of Beverley, one of the leading Hartlepool merchants being best man. He was at the same time engaged to be married to the landlady of one of the principal hotels in the first-named town, and was also courting an actress at a Liverpool theatre.

At this stage of his career he represented himself sometimes as a nephew of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, sometimes as "Lord Dunn," at others as "Baron Swanston."

He was wanted at Monte Video for a peculiarly atrocious murder and robbery. He swindled a Canadian farmer out of \$20,000. He assassinated a man named Graham and his two native servants in the Transvaal.

His body was covered with the scars of old wounds, inflicted by his many victims and adversaries.

After murdering Miss Mather at Windsor, he courted a Miss Katie Rousville, of Bathurst, and would doubtless have married her, and murdered her afterwards, but that the detectives pounced upon him in the nick of time.

Indeed, he had actually laid in a stock of cement at the house he had taken for her on the Southern Cross Goldfields, and had excavated under one of the floors a huge hole, similar to the one at Rainhill.

At the trial his solicitors admitted everything brought forward by the prosecution, relying upon a plea of insanity.

Both his parents were proved to have been confined at different times in lunatic asylums, and Deeming himself asserted that he had been placed under control on more than one occasion.

He dreamt dreams, he said, and saw visions. His many murders he had been impelled to irresistibly by the malign influence of a spirit—the spirit of a woman.

But this was the veriest clapnet, to which the jury paid the attention it merited.

He was found guilty, and a rider was affixed to the verdict declaring that he was not insane.

One last chance he had, and he took it—an appeal to the Privy Council in London.

It was rejected, and Deeming was consequently hanged on May 23rd, 1892.

At about the same time Denham Villa was levelled to the ground by the owner's thereof, the kitchen being removed, practically in its entirety, to Madame Tussaud's famous exhibition in the Marylebone Road, London.—Pecerson's Weekly.

## EXPENSIVE BRACES.

Wealthy Men Who Take Great Pride in Them.

A wealthy man of fashion seeks originality even in shoulder-straps. His valet avers that he must possess over a hundred pairs of braces—wonderful things, working on pulleys, patent contrivances of springs, and coiled wire arrangements of mysterious manufacture. But the bands are extravagant in their ornamentation.

In one case, the webbing supports slides, set with turquoise and pearls; another is a shimmering mass of thin silver seduins; many are hand-painted; and, wonder of wonders,

## FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND

### NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

What Is Going on in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

A memorial bust of the late Marquis of Bute was unveiled at St. Andrews lately.

It has been resolved that the members of the new Inverness Town Band will wear kilts.

A reduction of 1½ per cent. is announced in the wages of workmen in the Scottish iron trade.

Some of the Scottish Horse, who took part in the recent war in South Africa, are still without their medals.

Tinkers who encamp in their tents or wagons outside are finding it expensive in Morayshire, as they are fined.

Mr. Thomas Cousins, the blind organist of Ayton, Berwick, has been elected organist of Inverurie parish church, Aberdeen.

The town council and the Clyde Navigation Trust contemplate the erection of a bridge across the river Clyde at the Broomielaw.

Aberdeen has followed the lead of Glasgow, Edinburgh and Dundee and has declared for early closing. The order took effect on May 20th.

Two aged women, named McBeath, residing together at Lybster, Caithness, were burnt to death in a fire which broke out in their home.

The death has occurred at 43 Commerce street, Aberdeen, of Arthur Stephen, shipbuilder, aged 73 years. Deceased had been at sea for 57 years.

Considerable satisfaction is expressed in Inverness educational circles that that town has been made one of the provincial centres of the new Scottish Education Bill.

The death is announced of Mr. David Macmillan, the genial farmer of Calvine. Deceased was a familiar figure at all principal sheep shows and sales in Perth and district.

An extensive property is to be offered for sale in June, the Dunect estate, in Aberdeenshire. The property consists of 7,000 acres, including the mansion, chapel and dower.

A retired cattle dealer named James Young, committed suicide at Port-Elphinstown by cutting his throat with a pocket knife. Deceased had been in poor health for some time.

It is stated that the Earl of Elgin has presented to his eldest son, Bruce, the mansion of Culross Abbey. For seven years the building has been unoccupied except by a house-keeper.

At a meeting of Glasgow Town Council on the 21st ult., a motion by Baillie Shaw Maxwell, that the Art Galleries and Museum at Kelvin Grove, and the art section of the People's Palace, to be opened on Sunday afternoons, was lost by 32 votes to 9.

Fire broke out in Langholm North Church, and damage to the extent of several hundred pounds was done. The pulpit and stairs were completely destroyed and the choir and organ much damaged. The stained glass window at the east end of the church was broken, and the woodwork and seats were considerably injured.

## A FEW HINTS FOR WIVES

### HOW TO KEEP YOUR HUSBAND HEALTHY.

To a Great Extent the Wife Can Regulate His Physical Well-being.

Many matrons seem to be under the impression that ill-health is wholly a matter of chance, almost always unavoidable, and due to some superhuman, inevitable cause. They make no attempt to ward off im-

spert at home will be all the more enjoyable.

These evenings at home, too, she can do much to enliven. By taking an intelligent interest in topics which interest her better-half, either in business, politics, or social matters, and by ministering to his comfort and happiness in a score of different ways, the wife can enhance her husband's stock of animal spirits and increase her own happiness at the same time.

As moderation and judicious selection are the best rules for indulgence in the pleasures of the table, so is variation the proper key-note for the pleasure of the mind. No indoor hobby should be pursued after a surety is experienced. The thoughtful wife can easily arrange for a change of pastime when the parlor game of the moment shows signs of getting stale.

One thing in especial the clever matron should try to save her spouse and that is worry. "It is worry that kills," and worry in the home should be avoided at all costs.

## EFFECTS OF WAR NEWS

### FORTUNES MADE ON THE STOCK MARKETS.

Precautions Taken by the News and War Correspondents.

On the very first day of the war in the far east between Russia and Japan a sensation was caused by the telegram which was sent from St. Petersburg announcing that there had been a terrible fight off Port Arthur, and that fourteen Japanese ships had been sunk. A few hours later the report was denied, but in the interval it is likely that many operators on the Continental Bourse had made fortunes out of the rumor; just as in the same way precisely, in the case of past wars in which European powers have been involved, thousands of dollars have been made in as many seconds by those "in the know."

In the great majority of cases these false reports are circulated by interested financial magnates, and not by too enterprising newspapers, as is generally imagined. There are few newspapers in the world in these days, and certainly none in England that would deliberately fake a report of a battle, for the result would inevitably be, after the truth was known, to discredit the paper for the rest of the war.

### SIMPLE PROCESS.

The process is, of course, simple enough. At the beginning of every war the stock markets of the world are invariably in an exceedingly nervous state and susceptible to the slightest influences. When a story is spread of a great disaster all stocks and shares immediately fall in price. When the news is proved to be untrue they rise again. Anyone who knows far certain that the report is false buys all he can during the momentary slump, and when the market has recovered sells off at the increased prices with large profits to himself. Sometimes the process is reversed with similar results.

Over and over again in history has this trick been perpetrated on a gigantic scale. For example, one of the most sensational war reports on record was invented for this purpose. It was during the European war at the beginning of the last century, when everybody was living in daily dread of Napoleon.

### AN OLD TRICK.

About the beginning of 1814 a circle of individuals who had never previously dabbled in stock exchange matters began, in the most mysterious fashion, to buy up all the Government stock that they could lay their hands on in London. Eventually they had collected about \$5,000,000 worth among them, and then on February 21st a staggering report



of the roof of a vault.

A few weeks rolled by, and Mr. Mather, the agent, was treated to a double surprise.

Mr. Brooks, Williams reported, had changed his mind. He was not coming to Rainhill after all. So Denham Villa was thrown back on Mather's hands.

At the same time the agent's daughter was missing. She had eloped with Williams, and had been privately married at a registry office at eight o'clock in the morning.

Her family were naturally much annoyed and upset. But they made the best of a bad job. And after a brief honeymoon in the beautiful Lake District, Mr. and Mrs. Williams set sail for Australia.

They arrived there in due course, and proceeded to Windsor, a suburb of Melbourne. There they rented a house. Not much furniture was purchased. But on the second day after Mr. and Mrs. Brown—which was the name Williams now masqueraded under—entered into possession, several barrels of cement were delivered there.

And a little later "Mr. Brown" surrendered his tenancy, and left, for parts unknown.

At first no suspicion was aroused. But the neighbors talked a good deal. The police got to hear. And the house was searched.

Nothing was found at first. But an astute inspector noticed that the hearthstone in one of the lower rooms had been removed, and concrete substituted.

A dark suspicion formed in his mind, and forty-eight hours later digging operations were commenced.

They found beneath, and at the back of the fireplace, the body of a woman, terribly mutilated.

Warrants were at once issued for the arrest of "Brown," and he was run to earth at the Southern Cross Goldfields, in Western Australia, when on the eve of yet another marriage.

On him were found receipts and other documents connecting him with Rainhill.

The English police were communicated with, and as soon as the circumstances of the Windsor murder were fully understood, it was decided to take up the kitchen floor of Denham Villa.

It was no easy job, for the cement had hardened to the consistency of stone. But in the end it was accomplished, and a huge grave stood revealed.

In it were the bodies of two little girls of England and even a boy of five a tiny baby, and a woman.

The remains had been covered with earth and cement. The flars that had formed the original floor of the kitchen had been evenly placed on top. Finally, there again had been covered with another layer of concrete.

But for the accidental discovery of Miss Mather's body at Windsor, it seems impossible that this hideous butchery could have ever been brought to light.

Two continents were now agog—nay, all the world, for Williams had been everywhere, and everywhere had left his mark.

His real name appears to have been Frederick Bailey Deeming. At all events, it was under this cognomen that he married, in 1880, a Miss Marie James, of Pembroke—her whom he afterwards murdered, together with her four children, at Rainhill.

Soon after the wedding he emigrated to Sydney, where his wife subsequently joined him. He commenced there his criminal career. Was sent to prison for theft, and afterwards became a fraudulent bankrupt. This was in 1886.

Three years later he turned up in Cape Colony. At Durban, in the guise of a mining engineer, he organized a series of gigantic frauds. When the town became too hot to hold him he went to Johannesburg.

There he lived in ostentatious splendor at the best hotels, drinking nothing but champagne, and—because the local water was not of the purest

patent contrivances of springs, and coiled wire arrangements of mysterious manufacture. But the bands are extravagant in their ornamentation.

In one case, the webbing supports slides, set with turquoise and pearls; another is a shimmering mass of thin silver seduins; many are hand-painted; and, wonder of wonders, filmy lace of good quality adorns not a few.

So precious are these braces that their renovation is entrusted to the care of particular people—the valet has no hand in arranging them in their separate boxes—he merely fingers them gingerly during the process of dressing his master.

Far more sensible are the braces worn by a retired military gentleman. He has worn them for years, and they will serve their purpose for many years yet. All the attention they require is the renewal of clasps and buckles at intervals, being made of hippopotamus skin, stripped from the beast he had the honor of slaying while in Africa.

Though very commonplace in appearance, depending as they do for the silver buckles as ornamentation, the owner has refused a fancy price from a collector of curiosities anxious to increase the interest of his cabinets. Tried upon a fellow officer, the latter pronounced them hard and uncomfortable, his shoulders after a morning's wear revealing deep red marks on the skin.

Perfumed braces please a huge specimen of humanity, who, in all other matters, is the reverse of feminine. To examine his stock of shoulder-bands—white, pink, azure satin, gold and silver buckled, and redolent of the scent of roses and heliotrope—one might well think, gazing upon their muscular wearers, that the days of sentimentality were not past. Almost absurd is the lady-like anxiety he evinces for their safe keeping. Vests and coats of rough tweed cover these delicately pretty articles, and, with the exception of a watch and chain, he sneers at all examples of the jeweller's art.

Musical braces are not likely to become popular, though a well-known actor has a pair—never worn, however—which emit sweet sounds at will. A triangular piece of silver connecting the straps to the back tabs is, in reality, a miniature musical box, which, when wound up, plays a couple of tunes in a silvery key. They were the present of a lady admirer.

OFFICERS SET FASHIONS.

In Japan of thirty years ago all classes except the officials adhered strictly to the old dress of Japan. It was as much the exception then to see a man wearing his hair in the European fashion as it is now to see the shaved front of the head with the carefully tended cue lying upon it. The government, however, red hot with western notions, not only insisted that all officials should appear with heads like blacking brushes, and their bodies arrayed in western evening dress, but, in order to encourage the fashion among the country people, erected at the entrance of every considerable village a board displaying tailor's patterns of coats, waistcoats, and trousers, every stitch and every seam in its place, which the local tailors were often to be seen copying with stern exactitude into notebooks.

THE RUSSIAN EDITOR.

The Russian Government spends more money on its Press censors than on its schools. Last year eighty-three papers were suspended for various periods, and twenty-six were forbidden to accept all advertisements, while 259 editors were told they could have a short vacation in Siberia if they continued their methods of reviving various public questions.

Every woman has a tender spot; it may be her heart or it may be only a corn.

To a Great Extent the Wife Can Regulate His Physical Well-being.

Many matrons seem to be under the impression that ill-health is wholly a matter of chance, almost always unavoidable, and due to some superhuman, inevitable cause. They make no attempt to ward off impending ailments to which their husbands are liable, by prevention—the best of all cures.

Other wives there are who err in the opposite extreme, and invite physical and mental uneasiness for their lords and masters by their excessive fussiness and everlasting fidgets. But this kind, happily, is rare.

One of the chief aids to health is well known to be a properly balanced diet, suited to the requirements of the individual.

"One man's meat is another man's poison," and it should be one of the chief aims of a sensible wife to find out as quickly as possible after marriage what is "poison" for her spouse and what is "meat." Some wives never make this discovery at all, or only to a very limited extent. Others begin to get an inkling as to "what suits John" by about the time for the silver wedding celebration. It may be urged that this is mainly John's own fault, that he ought to know what suits him, and

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

Of course, only a gay, inexperienced and untamed bachelor would argue in this way. He may be dismissed with the reflection that wives are not landladies, nor cooks' angels.

In the first place, John probably has fifty things to think about beside and apart from the preparation of his food. Secondly, he will, as a rule, eat what there is to be had without comment rather than complain or make a fuss. Thirdly, he frequently does not know himself what food agrees with him and what does not. This it should be the wife's business to find out.

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the roof of a vault. A few weeks rolled by, and Mr. Mather, the agent, was treated to a double surprise.

Mr. Brooks, Williams reported, had changed his mind. He was not coming to Rainhill after all. So Denham Villa was thrown back on Mather's hands.

At the same time the agent's daughter was missing. She had eloped with Williams, and had been privately married at a registry office at eight o'clock in the morning.

Her family were naturally much annoyed and upset. But they made the best of a bad job. And after a brief honeymoon in the beautiful Lake District, Mr. and Mrs. Williams set sail for Australia.

They arrived there in due course, and proceeded to Windsor, a suburb of Melbourne. There they rented a house. Not much furniture was purchased. But on the second day after Mr. and Mrs. Brown—which was the name Williams now masqueraded under—entered into possession, several barrels of cement were delivered there.

And a little later "Mr. Brown" surrendered his tenancy, and left for parts unknown.

At first no suspicion was aroused. But the neighbors talked a good deal. The police got to hear. And the house was searched.

Nothing was found at first. But an astute inspector noticed that the hearthstone in one of the lower rooms had been removed, and concrete substituted.

A dark suspicion formed in his mind, and forty-eight hours later digging operations were commenced.

They found beneath, and at the back of the fireplace, the body of a woman, terribly mutilated.

Warrants were at once issued for the arrest of "Brown," and he was run to earth at the Southern Cross Goldfields, in Western Australia, when on the eve of yet another marriage.

On him were found receipts and other documents connecting him with Rainhill.

The English police were communicated with, and as soon as the circumstances of the Windsor murder were fully understood, it was decided to take up the kitchen floor of Denham Villa.

It was no busy job, for the cement had hardened to the consistency of stone. But in the end it was accomplished, and a huge grave stood revealed.

In it were the bodies of two little girls of nine and seven, a boy of five, a tiny baby, and a woman.

The remains had been covered with earth and cement. The flags that had formed the original floor of the kitchen had been evenly placed on top. Finally, these again had been covered with another layer of concrete.

But for the accidental discovery of Miss Mather's body at Windsor, it seems impossible that this hideous butchery could have ever been brought to light.

Two continents were now agog—nay, all the world, for Williams had been everywhere, and everywhere had left his mark.

His real name appears to have been Frederick Bailey Deeming. At all events, it was under this cognomen that he married, in 1880, a Miss Marie James, of Pembroke—her whom he afterwards murdered, together with her four children, at Rainhill.

Soon after the wedding he emigrated to Sydney, where his wife subsequently joined him. He commenced there his criminal career. Was sent to prison for theft, and afterwards became a fraudulent bankrupt. This was in 1886.

Three years later he turned up in Cape Colony. At Durban, in the guise of a mining engineer, he organized a series of gigantic frauds. When the town became too hot to hold him he went to Johannesburg.

There he lived in ostentatious splendor at the best hotels, drinking nothing but champagne, and—because the local water was not of the purest

patent contrivances of springs, and coiled wire arrangements of mysterious manufacture. But the bands are extravagant in their ornamentation.

In one case, the webbing supports slides, set with turquoise and pearls; another is a shimmering mass of thin silver seduins; many are hand-painted; and, wonder of wonders, filmy lace of good quality adorns not a few.

So precious are these braces that their renovation is entrusted to the care of particular people—the valet has no hand in arranging them in their separate boxes—he merely fingers them gingerly during the process of dressing his master.

Far more sensible are the braces worn by a retired military gentleman. He has worn them for years, and they will serve their purpose for many years yet. All the attention they require is the renewal of clasps and buckles at intervals, being made of hippopotamus skin, stripped from the beast he had the honor of slaying while in Africa.

Though very commonplace in appearance, depending as they do for the silver buckles as ornamentation, the owner has refused a fancy price from a collector of curiosities anxious to increase the interest of his cabinets. Tried upon a fellow officer, the latter pronounced them hard and uncomfortable, his shoulders after a morning's wear revealing deep red marks on the skin.

Perfumed braces please a huge specimen of humanity, who, in all other matters, is the reverse of feminine. To examine his stock of shoulder-bands—white, pink, azure satin, gold and silver buckled, and redolent of the scent of roses and heliotrope—one might well think, gazing upon their muscular wearer, that the days of sentimentality were not past. Almost absurd is the lady-like anxiety he evinces for their safe keeping. Vests and coats of tough tweed cover these delicately pretty articles, and, with the exception of a watch and chain, he sneers at all examples of the jeweller's art.

Musical braces are not likely to become popular, though a well-known actor has a pair—never worn, however—which emit sweet sounds at will. A triangular piece of silver connecting the straps to the back tabs, is, in reality, a miniature musical box, which, when wound up, plays a couple of tunes in a silvery key. They were the present of a lady admirer.

#### OFFICERS SET FASHIONS.

In Japan of thirty years ago all classes, except the officials, adhered strictly to the old dress of Japan. It was as much the exception then to see a man wearing his hair in the European fashion as it is now to see the shaved front of the head, with the carefully tended cue lying upon it. The government, however, red hot with western notions, not only insisted that all officials should appear with heads like blacking brushes, and their bodies arrayed in western evening dress, but, in order to encourage the fashion among the country people, erected at the entrance of every considerable village a board displaying tailor's patterns of coats, waistcoats, and trousers, every stitch and every seam in its place, which the local tailors were often to be seen copying with stern exactitude into notebooks.

#### THE RUSSIAN EDITOR.

The Russian Government spends more money on its Press censors than on its schools. Last year eighty-three papers were suspended for various periods, and twenty-six were forbidden to accept all advertisements, while 259 editors were told they could have a short vacation in Siberia if they continued their methods of reviving various public questions.

Every woman has a tender spot; it may be her heart or it may be only a corn.

#### To a Great Extent the Wife Can Regulate His Physical Well-being.

Many matrons seem to be under the impression that ill-health is wholly a matter of chance, almost always unavoidable, and due to some superhuman, inevitable cause. They make no attempt to ward off impending ailments to which their husbands are liable, by prevention—the best of all cures.

Other wives there are who err in the opposite extreme, and invite physical and mental uneasiness for their lords and masters by their excessive fussiness and everlasting fidgets. But this kind, happily, is rare.

One of the chief aids to health is well known to be a properly balanced diet, suited to the requirements of the individual.

"One man's meat is another man's poison," and it should be one of the chief aims of a sensible wife to find out as quickly as possible after marriage what is "poison" for her spouse and what is "meat." Some wives never make this discovery at all, or only to a very limited extent. Others begin to get an inkling as to "what suits John" by about the time for the silver wedding celebration. It may be urged that this is mainly John's own fault, that he ought to know what suits him, and

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## QUEER SIDE OF KINGSHIP

### HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD AND THE CONSTITUTION.

#### Were He to Follow Out Its Rules He Would Speedily Collapse.

It is the general impression that, within the very broadest limits, the King of this realm can do just what he likes, which, in theory at all events, is just what he cannot do, says London Tit-Bits. If His Majesty were to do all the things he is supposed to do, and which it is specifically laid down in the rules of the Constitution he must do, his life would be quite unbearable; he would never have a minute of time for his own purposes, he would get no sleep, and he would speedily collapse. Yet, according to this tyrannical Constitution, he would never die, for it is specially set forth that the King does not do so, but that the office merely passes from one person to another. The utmost that it will ever admit is that there may be a "demise of the Crown."

It is demanded by the Constitution that the King shall be present at every sitting of Parliament, and it may be news to some people that His Majesty is always supposed to be there. This little difficulty is got over by his presence being understood though it is not actual. In the same way the King is declared to be present every day when the Law Courts are sitting, in each one of the courts and at the same time.

In this case it is not merely held that the judges represent the King; it is said that he is there himself, and this fiction is necessary

#### FOR MANY PURPOSES.

If an ordinary person were to bring an action against any other and did not attend at the courts when it was called on he would be promptly non-suited. But there are hundreds of actions brought every year in the name of the King ("Rex") for transgressions more or less serious of the national law, and that the State might never be non-suited in such a matter it is always understood that the King is there in reality.

Again, it is held that on no account must the King go about anywhere, particularly to foreign parts, without having a Minister of State in constant attendance upon him to present Parliamentary Bills and other matters to him for signature. Therefore, there very often is a Minister in attendance, but the King and the Government sometimes wink at this little rule, and His Majesty goes abroad without.

Nominally the Army belongs to the King, but to this day Parliament, having some past experiences of history in mind, is particularly careful that he never owns it for more than a year at a time. There are no "keeps" so far as the Army is concerned. This difficulty is arranged by the passing of an Army Bill once every year in Parliament, which specially grants the Army to the King's use for the ensuing twelve months. If in any year that Bill were not passed the King would be

#### WITHOUT AN ARMY.

There are some other peculiar limitations. As is well known, no matter of what crime a subject may have been most conclusively proved to be guilty, the King can grant him a free pardon without consulting anyone. The Royal clemency is often appealed to with this object in view. But until sentence has been actually passed it is beyond the power of any King to set free a man who is undergoing his trial. The Constitution holds that it must prove or disprove the guilt of any man charged, and that then, and only then, the King can do what he likes with him. Again the King can order any of his subjects to go anywhere he chooses to

gorgeous coach drawn by four horses to the wide-eyed wonder of the crowds who did not know what a humbug the man was. His vanity even led him to engage a poet to sing his praises in stately verse, although the hero of the hexameters had scarcely enough learning to read them.

Roger Grant, Anne's other favorite physician, had been a cobbler and Anabaptist, but his foolish head was so turned by Royal favor that he must needs have his face engraved on copper for condescending presentation to his friends.

#### DR. THOMAS SAFFOLD

was the king of quacks in Charles II.'s time, and, possibly on the strength of having been bred a weaver, he added the weaving of rhymes to his healing artifices, and won great fame and wealth from the up-  
Saffold employed hundreds of men to distribute circulars and pamphlets describing his wonderful gifts, and his house was besieged daily by crowds clamoring for his attention, and willing, many of them, to pay the most extortionate fees.

A brace of impostors of the same period were Mr. and Mrs. Louthenbourg, who professed to cure any disease by a look or a touch. "Mr. de Louthenbourg," so one advertisement ran, "has received a most glorious power from Jehovah, viz., the gift of healing all manner of diseases incidental to the human body, such as blindness, deafness, lameness, cancers, loss of speech, palsies; and some most remarkable cures were claimed by him, in one of which, at a word, a discolored bone "flew into place again with a report as of a pistol."

Ailhaud was another highly successful humbug, whose devastated Europe and made him a threefold baron. "Napoleon," it was facetiously said after his death, "had killed his thousands, but Ailhaud his tens of thousands." Dr. Katterfelto's was a name to conjure with in the latter years of the eighteenth century. He used to travel all over England in an enormous caravan, which he shared with a small army of black cats; and he was regarded everywhere as a wizard with superhuman powers, until the Mayor of Shrewsbury sent him to prison as

#### A ROGUE AND A VAGABOND.

Villars, another notorious quack of the eighteenth century, whenever a funeral passed him in the street would gaze sadly at it and exclaim in a loud voice: "Ah, if that unhappy creature had only taken my specific, he might now be carrying that coffin instead of being in it." His specific, the recipe for which he had inherited from an uncle who was prematurely cut off, by an accident, at the age of a hundred, was guaranteed to prolong life to a century and a half.

There was one quack of whom Steele tells us, who claimed that he could infallibly cure cataracts "because he had lost an eye in the Emperor's service," and as evidence of his powers he produced a muster-roll in which his name, or his alleged name, appeared. One man made a fortune, in the beginning of the last century, by preaching the virtues of rock-salt, and is said to have lost his life by practising them. A reverend City rector, Dr. John Hancocke, did not scruple to add to his stipend by curing fevers by the simple expedient of administering "common water"; and Hubert Glass professed to cure persons who had been born stone-blind, and forged testimonials and signatures in proof of his claims in the most unblushing manner.

#### FIRE WALKING IN JAPAN.

Festival of "Hi-Wattarai" Described by an Eye-Witness.

An eye-witness, describing the festival of "Hi-Wattarai," or fire-walking, in Japan, says that shortly before five o'clock the priests of the

## FEATS OF RICKSHAW MEN

### SOMETHING ABOUT JAPAN'S HUMAN HORSES.

#### They Have Played No Small Part in the Army Transport System.

The first native word a foreigner learns when he lands in Japan is "mate," the second "baka," says a writer in the London Chronicle. The one means stop, the other fool, which is the strongest term of opprobrium which the Japanese language contains, and they are both essential in dealings with the "kurumaya," or rickshaw man, and it is with the rickshaw, the toy Hansom cab which has spread all over the far east, and penetrated even to Cape Colony, that the traveller makes acquaintance directly he set foot ashore. He has seen it before, of course, unless he has reached Dai Nippon by way of America; but it is in Japan that the rickshaw as a mode of conveyance reaches its highest excellence.

Although its origin is comparatively recent, authorities differ on the point. One native account attributes the spark of invention to a paralytic old gentleman of Kyoto, some time before 1868, finding his palanquin uncomfortable, took to a little cart instead. Another version gives the credit to an artisan of the capital, but the first official application to be allowed to manufacture jin-riki-sha (the classical form of the word, meaning literally "man-power-vehicle") was made about 1870.

#### IN PLACE OF HANSOMS.

The invention, however, like most others, has been claimed for an American, who lived in Japan and evolved the idea some three years earlier. What really matters is that it supplied an easy means of transit in a country where men were in the habit of turning themselves into beasts of burden, owing to the lack of horses and all mechanical means of transport. For the first railway in Japan was opened barely thirty years ago. Even when they came they did not make any great difference to the growing demand for rickshaw, and by 1890 there were in Tokio alone more than 30,000 of these vehicles. It was not until the introduction of electric tramways that the number showed any sign of diminution, and they still play the part which the licensed hackney carriage fulfils in our own country.

#### STRONG PHYSIQUE.

It used to be alleged that the life of a kurumaya was only worth seven years' purchase after he took to his calling, so arduous was the work. Certainly heart and lung disease is very prevalent among them, but in what used to be known as the Treaty Ports rickshaw drawing was, as a rule, so leisurely a proceeding, and the men waxed so fat on the careless donations of foreigners, who forgot that the rate of wages in Japan was about a tenth of that in their own countries, that the coolies had no excuse for dying of anything but old age.

Far otherwise is it when the natives themselves employ. Then the rickshaw man knows that he will not get a rise over and above the fare the law allows him, and he has to work hard indeed to make the equivalent to twenty-five cents a day. And none but those of the best physique can stand the strain. Yet fresh recruits are never wanting; are, indeed, always flocking to the towns to join the ranks (ranks in a double sense, for the rickshaws have stated standing places just as do our own cabs), and to enrol themselves among the horses of Japan.

#### FORTY-MILE TRIP.

The feats of which these men are capable are almost incredible. I remember some years ago being driven ashore in the inland sea during a

## MANY RAILWAY VICTIMS

### ONE YEAR'S RECORD IN THE UNITED STATES.

#### American Lines Killed Over Three Thousand Five Hundred.

The laws of the United States compel the railway companies to report all accidents to the Inter State Commerce Commission, and thus one may count up a death roll so enormous—even in a single year—as to suggest a comparison with the havoc of war, says the London Leader. During the two years and a half of the Boer war 28,434 lives were lost under the British flag in South Africa. Certainly in no year since the American Government undertook the compilation of the statistics has the loss of life from railway accidents approached that total; but the number of persons injured each year probably exceeds the whole number wounded in the Boer war.

#### ONE YEAR'S RECORD.

During the year ending 30th June, 1903, 321 passengers and 3,233 employees were killed, and 6,973 passengers and 30,004 employees were injured. The record, the report says, though no worse than that of former years is a disgrace to the American people. Some important railways do not use the block system, and there are several that have not yet adopted the use of safety couplings, the time for the compulsory application of which has more than once been extended by Congress.

Bad as is the report for 1903, it is encouraging as showing improvement over that for the previous year. In 1902 345 passengers were killed and 6,683 injured. Of the employees 2,960 were killed and 50,524 injured. One out of every 401 employees was killed, and one out of every 24 employees were injured. In 1901 282 passengers were killed and 4,988 injured. Of the employees, 2,675 were killed and 41,142 injured. The number of persons other than passengers and employees who were killed in railway accidents was 5,498, and injured 7,209, making a casualty list for the year of 61,794.

#### PULLMAN CARS ESCAPE.

During 13 years ended 30th June, 1900, 86,277 were killed and 469,027 injured.

Those who can ride in the greatest luxury apparently travel in the greatest safety. Accidents to the private cars of millionaires are rare. The well-to-do American rides in the Pullmans, as the first-class coaches are called, and these are usually placed at the rear end of the trains, probably for the reason that there are more head-on than rear-end collisions.

Head-on collisions—that is, where two trains going in opposite directions attempt to use the same track at the same time—are the most common form of accidents. These are generally caused by disobedience or misunderstanding of orders, attempts to make up lost time, and occasionally by fogs.

#### EXCUSES MADE.

In the face of the terrible figures of the report a strong effort has been made to defend American railroads by Slason Thompson, a well-known American writer. Whenever any serious railway accident occurs in this country, says this champion, one is sure to hear a good deal about the alleged superiority of foreign roads in the matter of safety. Special emphasis will be laid, too, on the fact that in the United Kingdom not a single life was lost in 1901 by a train accident. As there are nine or ten times as many lines of railroad track in this country as in England, Scotland and Ireland put together, nine or ten times as many accidents might naturally be expected here.

#### ON ENGLISH LINES.

until sentence has been actually passed it is beyond the power of any King to set free a man who is undergoing his trial. The Constitution holds that it must prove or disprove the guilt of any man charged, and that then, and only then, the King can do what he likes with him. Again the King can order any of his subjects to go anywhere he chooses to send him, and he has to go accordingly. If His Majesty singled out any Britisher and told him to go to either Timbuctoo or the North Pole, he would have to start at once. But the King has not the power to order a foreigner to walk from one end of the Strand to the other, or even to cross a street. This power is vested in Parliament alone.

With so many delicate restrictions and distinctions the Constitution often runs a risk of tying itself in a knot, so to speak, and has a narrow escape in two or three cases. Thus, though the King can do no wrong, and if he broke the law at any time the fact would be attributed to the "error of his advisers," he is the only man in the whole realm who cannot arrest.

#### A SUSPECTED FELON.

All other persons have this power, and it was never intended to deny it to the King, but it has come about, curiously enough, through the operation of the other understanding just mentioned.

It is the first principle of English law that there can be no wrong without a remedy. If a man at any time is wrongfully arrested he has his remedy against the person arresting him in an action for false imprisonment. But he could not bring such an action against the King, because His Majesty can do no wrong. Therefore, in this case there might be a wrong without a remedy, which the law will not allow. The Constitution thinks that the best way of this most awkward difficulty is to instruct all Kings that on no account must they arrest anyone, which is done accordingly.

Another singular fact is that the King of this country, in the eyes of the Constitution, never has any youth. He is never recognized as ever having been less than of full age, and if he ascended the throne at three years of age it would be declared that he had already achieved man's estate.

So, great as our admiration of our ruler, the more one examines our present old-fashioned but very serviceable Constitution the more does one become impressed with the wonderful and the queer side of modern kingship.

## QUACKS OF OLDEN DAYS

### HOW OUR FOREFATHERS WERE IMPOSED ON.

Queen Anne's Favorite Oculists Were an ex-Tailor and Cobbler Respectively.

That the days of quackery are by no means over was proved—if any proof were needed—by the amusing exposure of the German magnetopath in the Tilsit Court, of which we read in the papers a short time ago. But the magnetopath was a modest and respectable practitioner compared with hundreds of quacks who have imposed on our forefathers' credulity.

Even kings and queens were just as easily victimized as the most ignorant of their subjects. Queen Anne was especially gullible, and was always ready to fall down on her knees to any impostor who promised to cure her weak eyes. Her two favorite oculists were an ex-tailor and cobbler respectively, who knew at least as little about medicine as the man in the moon.

William Reade, the promoted tailor, she dubbed a knight, and he used to strut about with his gold-headed cane and lace ruffles, or drive in his

and signatures in proof of his claims in the most unblushing manner.

## FIRE WALKING IN JAPAN.

Festival of "Hi-Wattarai" Described by an Eye-Witness.

An eye-witness, describing the festival of "Hi-Wattarai," or fire-walking, in Japan, says that shortly before five o'clock the priests of the temple filed from before the altar into some interior apartments, where they were to change their beautiful robes for the coarser dress worn during the fire-walking. In the meantime coolies had been set to work in the courtyard to ignite a great bed of charcoal, which had already been laid. The dimensions of this bed were about 12 feet by 4 feet and perhaps a foot deep. On the top was a quantity of straw and kindling wood, which was lighted and soon burst into a roaring blaze. The charcoal became more and more thoroughly ignited until the whole mass glowed in the uncertain gloom like some gigantic and demoniacal eye of a modern Palpyhemus. As soon as the mass of charcoal was thoroughly ignited from the top to bottom, a small gong striking in the temple gave notice that the wonderful spectacle of "Hi-Wattarai" was about to begin. Soon two of the priests came out, said prayers of interminable length and turned their attention to the fire. Taking long fans and poles from the coolies they poked and encouraged the blaze till it could plainly be seen that the coal was ignited throughout. Then they began to pound it down more solidly along the middle; so far as possible inequalities in its surface were beaten down, and coals which protruded were brushed aside.

At a signal from the head priest, who acted as master of ceremonies during the curious succeeding function, the ascetics who were to perform the first exhibitions of fire-walking gathered at one end of the bed of coals, which by this time was a fierce and glowing furnace. Having raised his hands and prostrated himself two or three times to render thanks to the god who had taken out the "soul" of the fire, the priest about to undergo the ordeal stood upon a wet matting, wiped his feet lightly in some white mixture and while the spectators held their breaths in awe-stricken astonishment he walked over the glowing mass as unconcernedly as nonchalantly as if treading a carpet in a drawing-room, his feet coming in contact with the white-hot coals at every step. He did not hurry or take long steps, but sauntered along with almost incredible sang froid, and before he reached the opposite side he turned round and sauntered as carelessly back to the mat from which he had started. Not even the smell of burning reached our nostrils. On regaining the side from which he had started he rubbed his feet again in the powder before renewing the performance, crossing the fire in this manner several times.

#### IMITATION FURS.

So far has chemical skill and knowledge recently progressed in the treatment of furs, that it is said a crisis has been brought about in the fur trade of eastern Russia, where the prices of rare and highly valued pelts have dropped from 20 to 50 per cent., on account of the competition of successful imitations, made in western Europe, from the skins of cheap and common animals, like rabbits, marmots, colts, and even rats. The scientific treatment of the inferior furs, it is said, makes them so closely resemble the costly fables and foxes that experts only can detect a difference. In Leipzig a common arctic foxskin, worth \$2.50, can be turned into an imitation dark-brown fox fur that sells for \$50.

A poetic genius is one who is able to convert his stuff into real money. A man's tongue usually outlasts his brains.

to join the ranks in a double sense, for the rickshaws have stated standing places just as do our own cabs), and to enrol themselves among the horses of Japan.

#### FORTY-MILE TRIP.

The feats of which these men are capable are almost incredible. I remember some years ago being driven ashore in the inland sea during a typhoon. It was far beyond the treaty limits which then existed, and foreigners were not allowed to travel outside those limits without special passports. But the mayor of the nearest fishing village was kindness itself. He promised to supply the best rickshaw men which the neighborhood could produce, so as to take us to a railway station some forty miles away. And he kept his word, for the distance was covered in less than six hours, including a halt for refreshments. Each rickshaw was drawn by two men, tandem wise, the usual fashion when long distances have to be covered. The leaders in each went through the whole distance, while the wheelers, so to speak, were changed half way. The road was over a great part of the distance little better than a mountain track, and it was raining most of the time, but there was never a break in our progress except to allow the coolies to take off or put on their clothes. They prefer running in nothing but a loin cloth, and do so, whenever they get safely beyond the eye of the police, who have orders strictly to administer the law against nudity.

The fare paid for this prolonged journey was, if I remember rightly, about seventy-five cents for each rickshaw, the extra twenty-five cents being a gratuity thrown in for good service. I know that it purchased so many blessings on my honorable head as cannot yet be quite exhausted. And having made our farewells at the railway station the coolies started back at once for their own village.

## DEMOCRATIC BELGIUM.

### Land Where the King has no Crown to Wear.

Belgium is probably the most democratic of all the Monarchical States. The King of the Belgians not only does not wear a crown, but has not even got a crown to wear! No coronation ceremony is known to the constitution, the sovereign inaugurating his reign simply by taking an oath to govern according to the laws. Moreover, the births of his children, if he has any, must be registered in exactly the same phraseology and in the same set of books as the births of the humblest of his subjects, and any one who likes to pay a small fee is entitled to obtain a copy of the certificate. King Leopold himself is entered as "natural and legitimate son of Leopold and George Christian Frederick, King of the Belgians, and Louis Maria Theresa Charlotte Isabella of Orleans, Queen of the Belgians," his name immediately following that of the son of an artisan of the Rue Haute.

#### DOG FARMING.

In Manchuria dog-raising is practised upon pretty much the same scale as sheep-farming in Australia—proportionate to population, of course. A bride does not take her dowry in specie or in land. Dogs are the dowry—six if she be the daughter of poor parents, more if they be wealthy. The animals serve as meat for human consumption; their magnificent coats are converted into rugs and what not. Forty to fifty thousand are so treated every year.

Visitor—"What do you do when Johnnie is naughty?" Mamma—"Put him to bed without any supper." Visitor—"Well, what then?" Papa—"He cries, and she carries it up to him on a tray."

phases will be laid, on the one hand that in the United Kingdom not a single life was lost in 1901 by a train accident. As there are nine or ten times as many lines of railroad track in this country as in England, Scotland and Ireland put together, nine or ten times as many accidents might naturally be expected here.

#### ON ENGLISH LINES.

When the matter is presented somewhat in detail it appears that while there were no deaths from train accidents in the United Kingdom in 1901, no fewer than 135 passengers were killed by other accidents; while, further, 511 employees and 525 "other persons," mostly trespassers, lost their lives.

On the eleven roads running out of Chicago, the number of "other persons" killed was about the same (539), that of employees killed 311 (just 200 less than in the United Kingdom), while the number of passengers killed was only 15, all of them being victims of "other accidents" as distinguished from train accidents.

Gradually, through the use of improved appliances, more rigid tests of color blindness, refusal to employ new men 35 years of age, and preserving efforts to secure a greater state of efficiency in employees, the number of accidents is decreasing, while all the time the mileage, number of trains and passengers is increasing.

## TRAVELLING IN INDIA.

### You Must Carry Your Servants With You.

Every one who goes to India to travel or live at hotels must have a personal servant, a native who performs the duties of valet, waiter and errand boy, and whatever else may be required of him. This is a fixed custom of the country, to resist which brings endless trouble to the traveller.

Many of the Indian hotels expect the guests to bring all their own servants, both chambermaids and waiters, and are consequently so short-handed that the traveller who comes without them has usually to wait upon himself.

On the railways, a native servant is quite indispensable, for travellers are required to carry their own bedding, make their own beds and furnish their own towels. The company provides a bench to sleep on, similar to those in freight cabooses.

Each car has also a wash-room and sometimes water. But if the traveller wishes to be sure of washing his face in the morning, and if he is wise he will send his servant to the station-master before the train starts and ask to have the water-tank filled. Then a Hindu with a goatskin full of water will climb to the roof of the car and fill it, and having descended, will stand before the door and touch his forehead every time the traveller looks toward him till he receives a penny.

At the eating-houses along the road the servant will have to raid the tables and shelves for food, and bring it to the car for his master, since no waiters are provided. In addition he will hire baggage-carriers, and will attend to all the details of catching trains and engaging rooms.

A good servant can be hired for fifteen dollars a month. Poorer "Tearers," as they are called, can be engaged for two or three dollars a month, and expect to "find" themselves; but the traveller must pay railway fare for them.

#### ECONOMICAL.

"Can he take a joke?"  
"Well, he would if he got it for nothing."

#### THERE YOU ARE.

"Pa, what is institution?"  
"Merely the feminine of suspicion my son."





## YOUR STRAW HAT.

Now is the time to buy your Straw Hat. Don't try to look 'peasant in last year's straw hat.—You can't do it. We have all the different shapes and makes imported direct from the makers in New York. Prices range from 35c to \$2.00. Boys' Hats 25c to 50c; Children's Wide Sailors, 25c to 50c. Linen Hats, 50c and 75c. Come to us for your New Hat.

**J. L. BOYES.**

Headquarters for Men's and Boys' Clothing.

## DAFOE'S FLOUR.

Nonesuch, the best family flour made from local and Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat and every bag guaranteed to be first-class. Also No. 1 hard Manitoba hard wheat Patent Flour for the Bakers and choice brands of Pastry Flour and Cornmeal, manufactured by J. R. Dafoe at the Big Mill and for sale by all the principal dealers throughout the country.

**FARMERS** are especially invited to have their wheat exchanged for Nonesuch Flour, and satisfaction guaranteed. Bring your feed grain also and have it ground as fine as desired and with prompt despatch.

All kinds of Grain purchased at the Highest Market Price.

Also a choice stock of the celebrated

**Scranton Coal!**

Your patronage solicited.

**J. R. DAFOE,**

**Coming to Napanee**

**DR. Elmer J. Lake,** Kingston, Ont., Specialist in all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, and Skin Blemishes. Pa., 1884 to 1897, will be at the

Campbell House, Napanee, from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

**Every Other Wednesday,**

(until further notice) for consultation and treatment of EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT, and SKIN BLEMISHES. HAIR MOLES, WARTS, BIRTHMARKS, etc., removed permanently.

Eyes examined and fitted with glasses by electricity and latest ophthalmic instruments used in largest hospitals in New York City.

**NEXT VISIT—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22ND.**



## Trunks and Valises.

The well made kind that will baffle the best efforts of the baggage smasher.

**TRUNKS FROM - - \$1.50 TO 10**  
**SUIT CASES, a large variety \$1.90 TO 13**  
**CLUB BAGS, in solid leather, \$1 TO 7.00**

A complete stock of Telescopes, in all sizes, from 45c up.

**THE J. J. HAINES SHOE HOUSES,** Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.  
F. J. ROBLIN, Manager.

## HAM AND EGGS

A few nice Smoked Hams,  
And some new laid Eggs.

## Try the New Coffee

Ubero Brand, best in the market.  
Sold only by

**JOY & PERRY.**

The Toronto Methodist Conference will be held next year in Barrie.

Chief Justice Falconbridge has upheld the Toronto Junction local option by-law.

Ellis' sawmill at Centreville was destroyed by fire. Loss \$3000.

Pickpockets were very active at the Hamilton races. Mr. A. Levy lost \$300.

It is said the assessment of dwellings in Hamilton will be increased 35 per cent.

James F. Turner, injured by falling from a telephone pole at London died from his injuries.

A. S. Kimmerley pays 14 cts cash per dozen for eggs. Try our celebrated Five Roses Flour, best in the world. Victor Corn and Oats feed. Rock Salt cheap.

### LAPUMN'S WEST.

Rain has ceased falling for a few days so the water level is about normal.

Mr. Henry Buck met with a very painful accident on Tuesday evening, while driving with Mr. Arthur Parrot near the latter's home, Camden East, the horse took fright and ran away, throwing him out and breaking his ankle, and giving him a slight scalp wound. He is doing nicely at time of writing under the care of Dr. Oldham, of Yarker.

This place is noted for sensations other than commonplace. Two suicides committed near here in four years, and the latest occurred Tuesday, when a calf about four months old was taken suddenly ill with severe pains in the side. The usual remedies were resorted to, but with no effect. When a few

### THE PRESBYTERIAN SUMMER SCHOOL.

Summer Schools are doing a very important work for the church by training Sunday School teachers and equipping young people for leadership in Missionary work and bible study. The programme of studies of the Presbyterian Summer School, at Knox College Toronto has just reached us from the Secretary, Rev. R. M. Hamilton B.A. Westoe Ont. Its leading features are Devotional Bible Study, Principles of teaching, Child study and Missionary methods.

A Sunday School teacher ought to know at least three things: the scholar, the lesson and the principles of teaching. These are all well provided for in the programme. The Bible study is conducted by such able and attractive teachers as Rev. Prof. J. E. McFadyen M.A., of Knox College; and Rev. John McGee B.D. Toronto Bible Training School.

Frederick Tracey Ph. D. a psychological expert of Toronto University will lecture on Child study. F. W. Kelley Ph. D. of Montreal, one of Canada's most noted educationalists; and Miss Mary Adair, Kindergarten specialist Philadelphia Normal school, will set forth the principles of teaching.

The Missionary department is strong both as to information regarding the mission fields and missionary methods. The prime requisites for successful missionary work in a congregation are an active missionary committee, a missionary library with charts etc., a mission study class and frequent missionary meetings. These will be dealt with in a very practical manner by Rev. R. P. MacKay D.D. in connection with a study of Japan.

Rev. S.C. Herdman D.D. Home Mission Superintendent is entrusted with the interesting department of Home Missions. He will discuss the missionary's environment, the missionary's own spiritual life and the missionary's work.

One of the delightful features of this school is the residence of the students in the College, where splendid accommodation is provided for both ladies and gentlemen at a moderate cost. Everything gives promise of another successful session this year from July 4th to 14th.

### Fishing Tackle.

When wanting any tackle of any kind call and examine our stock it is complete **GREY LION HARDWARE.**

### ADDRESS TO PASTOR.

On the return of Rev. H. S. Spence, Bath, from conference, he was met at the parsonage, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid by quite a large number of members

**T. B. Wallace** is selling 2 lbs. Best Whiting 5c. 2 lbs. Sal Soda 5c., 3 tins Gillet's Lye 25c, 3 packages any kind of Dye 25c, best Lawn Grass Seed 25c lb., White Dutch Clover 30c. lb. Alabastine 25c and 40c package, Kalsomine 25c, and all kinds of Paints, Varnishes, Shellacs, Floor Paints, Bug-gy Paints, Chair Paints of The Best Quality at Right Prices.  
**Red Cross Drug Store.**

Gertrude Seborga, aged nineteen years, committed suicide by jumping from the steamer America into the river near Kingston.

Mr. W. C. Mennant, civil engineer, in employ of the C.P.R., was killed near Sharbot Lake, his hand-car being struck by a train.

A member of the Pasture Institute staff at Paris thinks he has located the microbe of old age.

City Engineer Baltimore and three laborers were killed by an explosion of gas in a Chicago sewer.

The Canadian Associated Press says Earl Grey has been approached on the subject of the Governor-Generalship of Canada, but no definite appointment has yet been made.

Mrs. R. C. Twiss was very seriously injured by a kick from a horse at Glenora.

Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Lawn Mowers, Shears, Nozzles, Sprays, Meaders, at **BOYLE & SON.**

Charles McArthur of Barrie was drowned while working on a boom of logs at Rainy River.

Mr. Thomas Bigford, a farmer nearly 80 years old, was killed on a railway crossing at Iroquois.

Arthur Johnson, an Indianapolis, negro was sentenced at Windsor to five years' imprisonment for highway robbery with violence.

It is reported that the Russian Minister of the interior is again rigorously enforcing repressive measures against Jews and students.

The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's steamer Canada was sunk near Sorrel in collision with the coal steamer Capa Breton. Four passengers and one of the crew lost their lives.

Four Collingwood young men, Harvey Stephens, Harry Andrews, Edmond Carroll and Gerald Musson, started off on Saturday for a trip in a dinghy. Their boat was found bottom side up, but nothing has been seen of the men, and they are probably drowned.

Berry Boxes.

**MADOLE & WILSON.**

## Buffalo Moths

—AND—

## Bed Bugs

cannot live where our

**Bug Exterminator is used**  
**25c a Bottle**

at The Red Cross Drug Store

Lawn Mowers from \$2.25 to \$8.50 at **BOYLE & SON.**

Close's Mills are now grinding every day **JAS. A. CLOSE.**

Cheese sold on the Picton board on Friday at 8c.

A young man named Zoeller of Berlin, Ont., was drowned at Bridgeport.

The next session of the Bay of Quinte Conference will be held in Picton.

A two-year-old child of Mr. George Foster fell into a tub of water and was drowned.

J. R. Dafoe is this week having his sailing yacht Dauntless fitted out for the season.

The village of Stirling is advertising for tenders for the laying of 25 000 feet of cement walks.

A true bill was returned against Joseph



# A Canadian Bicycle

Is the One to Buy!

The many reasons for this will be plainly evident when you get it and ride it.

Nothing complicated about it—built of the most durable materials obtainable and carefully constructed.

It's Certain to Give You Satisfaction

Manufactured by  
**W. J. NORMILE,**  
NAPANEE BICYCLE WORKS.

Also 100 Second-Hand Wheels, ranging in price from \$5.00 up.

Voting on the Toronto and Kingston electric railway by law for Ernestown will take place the first week in July, with every prospect of a large majority in favor of it.

At The Plaza

BARBER SHOP and  
CIGAR STORE.

Your Custom Solicited.

Tel. 89. A. WILLIS.

**WOOL. WOOL,  
WOOL.**

We wish everyone, especially our OLD CUSTOMERS, who have Wool to sell, to NOTE the FACT that we are in the market

This Year,  
**Cash or Trade.**

We expect to be in our store, Smith's Old Jewelry Stand, Grange Block in about 10 days. Our stock will be replete in all the lines usually carried, and in addition thereto

Scotch and English Tweeds,  
Plain and Fancy Worsteds,  
Men's Furnishings, &c.

New and Up-to-Date Goods.

Lonsdale Woolen Mills.

of Yarker.

This place is noted for sensations other than commonplace. Two suicides committed near here in four years, and the latest occurred Tuesday, when a calf about four months old was taken suddenly ill with severe pains in the side. The usual remedies were resorted to, but with no effect. When a few hours later the animal died, upon examination, a snake measuring seven inches was found immediately under the skin curled up for fight. This isn't a fish story, the snake can be seen by anyone at Mr. Wesley Brown's.

There is strong talk of a lawn social being held here soon.

Mr. Wm. Love sold a valuable horse to Mr. Huffman of Moscow, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus D. Bush, spent Saturday and Sunday, visiting relatives near Selby.

Mary Brown was home a few days this week.

Elmer Clyde was calling on friends in the "Bicknell Corners" neighborhood on Sunday evening.

Rev. Day is to preach his farewell sermon here on Sunday night next. We are sorry there is a time limit for Methodist Ministers to remain on one circuit in this case.

The best of grinding now done every day with millstones at Close's Mills.

JAS. A. CLOSE.

A full supply of flour, Cream of the west, 1 car of victor and corn oat food. A large stock of all kinds of cereal foods, which will be sold at cost price. Bibby's cream equivalent oil cake. Flaxseed for calves. A full stock of shorts. Groceries, one price to all.

E. LOYST.

NEWBURGH

The Newburgh circuit of the Methodist church has at last been divided. For the last few years the change has been advocated by a few, but the circuit officials always fought against it. This year it was impossible to secure a junior minister, consequently the circuit was divided with the result that Switzerville has been placed on the Wilton circuit, and the remaining churches will be in charge of one minister. Rev. J. F. Mears. Rev. R. W. Whattam, who has been junior pastor for the past year, has been stationed on the Wilton circuit.

Mr. Watson is talking of going to North Bay to work.

George Walker's horse got on the track on Saturday morning and ran ahead of train No. 1, going north, as far as Camden East, where some men at work opened a gate, and the horse ran into a field.

F. D. Moore is painting Mr. Ryan's cottage at Sydenham this week.

Rev. R. N. Whattam took charge of the Epworth League Monday evening.

Judge and Mrs. Madden, Napanee, spent Sunday evening with Mrs. A. Madden.

D. A. Nesbitt, B.A., took Rev. Mr. Henry's work at Tamworth on Sunday.

A number from here went to Napanee to hear the 'Man from Manitoulin.' One of the Russian bills that were distributed in Deseronto the same day found its way to our burg on Saturday, and caused considerable amusement.

At the meeting of the board of education C. H. Edwards, principal of the Model school Napanee, was appointed entrance examiner here. P. D. Shorey, principal of public school here, was appointed by the Napanee Board of education early in May, entrance examiner at Napanee. The board increased the salary of Mr. Nesbitt, principal of the Newburgh High School, \$100, and that of F. Miller, classical master, \$50. There is a vacancy on the board to be filled caused by the resignation of Robert Paul.

International stock food, poultry food and hoave cure MADOLE & WILSON.

Fishing tackle.

When wanting any tackle of any kind call and examine our stock it is complete  
GREY LION HARDWARE.

ADDRESS TO PASTOR.

On the return of Rev. H. S. Spence, Bath, from conference, he was met at the personage, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid by quite a large number of members of the Methodist church on Saturday afternoon. Dinner was served by the ladies, and there was a very enjoyable time after which the following address was read:

Rev. and Dear Brother. We the members and adherents of the Methodist church gather together to-day, to greet and welcome you back to Bath for the fourth year. We are aware of the responsibilities you assume and the anxieties which naturally come to a man in your position, who desires the welfare of his people, but on the other hand we believe you doubly compensated by the thought that you are doing your duty and that you are appreciated and have a warm place in the hearts and affections of the members of your congregation. We leave the management in your hands for another year hoping and praying that this year may be the most prosperous one of your ministry. Signed on behalf of the congregation.—N. H. Peterson, S. L. Nash.



A Sight To Behold

Is Everything, provided your Dyes are adequate to the task of looking at it.

If there are things difficult for you to see, your eyes need the assistance of Glasses. We have the best, and fit them scientifically.

—TESTING FREE.—

F. CHINNECK'S Jewellery Store.



MEN'S FURNISHINGS

—FOR—

SUMMER WEAR.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, in the very latest patterns.—Prices 40c. to \$1.50.

LOW COLLARS, for warm weather.—10c. to 25c.

FANCY SOX—15c. to 50c. a pair.

FANCY VESTS—\$1.00 to \$2.00.

STRAW HATS in the latest shapes—25c. to \$2.00.

Everything new, and up-to-date, 25c.

C. A. GRAHAM & CO.

roster fell into a tub of water and was drowned.

J. R. Daffoe is this week having his sailing yacht Dauntless fitted out for the season.

The village of Stirling is advertising for tenders for the laying of 25 000 feet of cement walks.

A true bill was returned against Joseph Drummond at Brantford for perjury in the Kennedy murder trial.

The R. & O. Company will seek damages from the owners of the Cape Breton for the sinking of the Canada.

A parcel expressed from Port Arthur to the Canadian Northern offices in Winnipeg has disappeared. It contained about \$800.

The Deseronto Band has been engaged to go to Gananoque for Dominion Day.

The Napanee Firemen have accepted an invitation to go to Gananoque on July 1st, and participate in the celebration.

The residence occupied by Mr. Jas. Lee is this week being improved by a fresh coat of paint.

Hoes, weedeers, scythes, rakes and all kinds of forks cheap at

GREY LION HARDWARE.

An order in council has been passed relieving Lord Dandonald of the command of the militia. His Lordship was at London Tuesday, and inspected the first regiment in camp.

ANOTHER SHIPMENT

—OF THAT—

IMPORTED  
CASTILE SOAP

received at

The Red Cross Drug Store

The Best Soap that you can buy  
NO PERFUME of any kind just  
PURE SOAP.

T. B. Wallace.

W. S. Lanktree, telegraph operator at Yukon Crossing, was drowned by the upsetting of his canoe.

Industry keeps the body healthy, the mind clear, the heart whole and the purse full.—Simmons.

Proof Positive.

Tagleigh—Old Lawless cannot be such a very bad attorney. He succeeded in securing an acquittal in that last murder case. Warleigh—Well, when he told the jury that the prisoner had selected him in preference to all other counsel they brought in a verdict of "temporary insanity."

1904  
1835

69

A simple sum in arithmetic but it indicates the number of years since my father started the wool business in Napanee nearly three-quarters of a century. I am still on hand to pay the highest price in cash for wool or in exchange for flannel, tweed, or yarns. Customs spinning Roll Cardings. Napanee Woolen Mill office.  
JAMES FERRY.

According to the new postal law newspaper publishers can hold for fraud anyone who takes a paper from the office and refuses payments and the man who allows his subscription to be unpaid, and then orders a postmaster to mark a paper "refused", and send notification to the publisher lays himself liable to arrest and fine.

Ramsay's  
Mixed Paints

Give Good Satisfaction

1 Gallon covers  
360 Square Feet

For sale only at The Red Cross Drug Store.

T. B. WALLACE, Phm, B.



**Hammocks.**

Large assortment to choose from at  
**BOYLE & SON.**

**Billiard and Pool Tables For Sale.**

Complete, balls, racks, &c. Going at a great sacrifice. Address Box 10 Napanee.

**Lost.**

That brand new umbrella, bearing the initials "E. M. L." upon the silver handle, will be gladly accepted if returned to E. McLaughlin, C.P.R. ticket office.

**F. S. Scott's Barber Shop.**

There is nothing more enjoyable than a first-class shave, and you are always sure of getting it here, as we employ nothing but first-class employees. Shop, first door west of Royal Hotel. F. S. Scott, Proprietor. 21tf

**More Pay For Soldiers.**

The pay this year in camp will be increased in proportion to the number of years a man has seen service. This ought to be quite an inducement. To new and all, wishing to go to camp on the 28th will please leave, or give, their names in to Lieut. F. F. Maybee before or after the 20th of June.

**Change in B. Q. R. Time Table.**

The B. of Q. time table has undergone a slight change. On and after June 13th the trains will run as follows:

Going North—7.50 a.m. 12.15 p.m. 4 25 p.m.

Going Deseronto—2.15 a.m. 3 35 a.m. 6.35 a.m. 8.00 a.m. 10.35 a.m. 1.10 p.m. 4.30 p.m. 6.57 p.m. 8.15 p.m.

**Popular Minister Married**

A quiet wedding took place on Thursday evening, June 9th, at the Methodist parsonage, Belleville, when the Rev. Mr. J. Bates, Bancroft, and Miss Emma Empey, Napanee, were married. They were unattended. Rev Dr. Crothers performed the ceremony. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bates will spend some time at Gananoque and Thousand Island Park.

**Hello Central! Yes.**

Well, there is to be (D.V.), the annual Strawberry and Ice Cream Festival held in the brick church, Morven, on Tuesday evening, June 28th, when there will be plenty of cake, Strawberries and Ice Cream served. A good programme is being prepared by local and foreign talent. Come and let us all go, for it is at Morven, where we always have a good time. Admission 25 cts; reduction for children.

**Oddfellows Excursion to Ottawa.**

The Oddfellows excursion to Ottawa is being already advertised. The excursion is under the auspices of Napanee Lodge No. 86, and no doubt will be even more successful than the one last year. The date this year will be August 17th, Napanee's civic holiday. Special train leaves Napanee at 7.15 a.m. and gets into Ottawa at 11.15 a.m. The fare is only \$2 good to return next day. Children under twelve years \$1.00.

**Bands to Amalgamate**

The Deseronto Tribune of Friday says: "A meeting was held Wednesday evening to consider the advisability of amalgamating the Citizens' Band and the Sons of England Band. No conclusion was arrived at but it is believed the amalgamation is only a matter of time. Deseronto is not large enough to support two bands but the amalgamation would give us one strong band, the equal of which would be hard to find outside the large cities. The members of each band are enthusiastic musicians and well worthy of the support of the public."

**New Books.**

The following new books have been received at the Public Library: Morley, Life of Gladstone. Lane, Industries of To-day. Garner, Apes and Monkeys. Poyntz Aunt Mary's Bird Talks. Glunleaf, Tales from Animal Life. Welsh, Out doors. Vitkola-Sa, Old Indian Legends. Stickney, Earth and Sky, and Pets and Companions. Judd, Wigwam Stones. Eddy, Friends and Helpers. Chase, Stories of Birdland. Azumkir, by St. Michael Podmon. By the Good Saint Anne. A. C. Kay The Torch, H. M. Hopkins. The Red Keggars. E. Shwing. The American Prisoner. E. Phillips. The Merry Anne. S. Merwin.

Of Interest to Ladies.

# MADILL BROS.



## Obvious Newness Marks Every Line of Our Skirts.

Last week we had a quiet little talk with you about our WALKING SKIRTS and they appealed so strongly to your fine sense of judgment that it has proved very profitable both to you and to ourselves. Therefore we are encouraged to introduce to you this week our DRESS SKIRTS which are fuller and more gorgeously trimmed than any yet shown. The number of designs is unlimited, each with an individuality so marked as to lend a charm peculiarly its own. A glance at our display will give a perfect conception of the entire season's showing of correct models as adopted by the best authorities on skirt making.

### LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS

of excellent quality of black voile, made in seven gored style with panel front trimmed in yokes and flounce effect with tucks and bands of taffeta silk, self hemmed, all seams bound. Price ..... \$10.00

**Ladies' Dress Skirts** beautiful unlined Dress Shirts made of wool, light weight black broadcloth, tastefully trimmed with numerous rows of silk straps at hips and knees front trimmed with stitched silk straps, self faced inverted plaited back. Price \$8.00.

**Ladies' Dress Skirts** light weight black venetian cloth, made in new seven gored model, front gore extends over hips to form yoke, front gore and yoke trimmed with black silk braid ornaments and buttons. Bottom tailor stitched and finished with two inches of cloth. Price..... \$6.50

**Ladies' Black Vienna Cloth Dress Skirts** made in full flare, seven gored style trimmed with wide stitched straps forming yoke, seams are finished with stitched straps of self and narrow silk braid, has velvet binding, inverted plaited back. All seams bound. Price..... \$5.00

### NEW GIRDLE BELTS

of plaited taffeta silk, latest pattern, trimmed with silk buttons and small buckles, come in plain black and white, only ..... 75c

**Girdles** best quality taffeta silk tucked back and sides with plaited band, featherbone staying in white only ..... \$1.25

**Ladies' Linen Collars** new line of Linen Collars with two rows of hemstitching around the edge, 12 1/2 to 14 1/2, 20c

## MUSLIN SALE, SATURDAY JUNE 18th, '04 A.M., 7 Cents.

### NEW MERCERIZED DRESS SULTANNA

This material is an extra fine quality of Mercerized Sultanna for dresses and separate waists. Come in black ground with fancy stripes, spots and floral designs. Also navy blue ground with spots and stripes.

Prices range from 15c. to 40c.

The same quality in light ground with stripes and floral designs.

### Bleached Apron Linen



—SALE OF—  
**Sultanna Underskirts**  
97 Cents.  
Saturday, June 25th.

A Manufacturer's clearance, about 3 dozen all told. These are made of fine quality lustrous black Sultanna. Remarkable value, splendid opportunity to enrich your wardrobe. Handsomely made and trimmed with a deep flounce of fancy accordion pleating, finished with frill. Black only. Skirt has plenty of fullness, smart and dressy, lengths run from 39 inch to 43 inch.

On Sale Saturday, June

and Helpers. *Chase, Stories of Birdland.* Azumkin, by St. Michael Podmon. By the Good Saint Anne, A. C. Kay. The Torch, H. M. Hopkins. The Red Keggars, E. Shwing. The American Prisoner, E. Philpotts. The Merry Anne, S. Merwin.

**Of Interest to Ladies.**  
The visit of Prof. Dorenwend to Napanee on Friday June 24th, will afford the ladies of Napanee and surrounding country an opportunity of consulting him regarding their Hair, its needs, and their requirements in all styles of Hair Goods. Prof. Dorenwend carries with him a large and most varied assortment of his famous conceptions in Switches, Bangs, Pompadours, Wavy Fronts and Wigs. The equal of these high grade natural hair productions can not be produced from any hair goods dealer in America. Prof. Dorenwend has the distinction of being the largest manufacturer and the most noted specialist in these goods. Private apartments are at the convenience of all who avail themselves of calling at the Hotel Paisley on the days of his visit.

**Successful Picnic.**  
Wednesday, June 15th, was a red letter day at Kingsford, and will be remembered as the day upon which one of the most successful Picnics was held. Over 400 people met in Mr. McAllister's grove with the determination of enjoying themselves, and they did. Not even the heavy shower which came on about 4 o'clock, seemed to be any obstacle. All seemed to realize that they were there for a good time, and also to help a good cause, and they gave their money freely to the extent of \$145.00. The members of St. Jude's church are to be congratulated upon this grand result of their hard work, and all of them desire great praise for the way they worked. The little church on the hill, which has lately been newly sided, will soon be resplendent in a fresh coat of paint. We hear that there is to be a picnic at the old spot, Car-scallen's Grove, Selby, in August and we all intend to go, all being well.

**Death of Geo. W. Madole.**  
George W. Madole, one of the oldest and most esteemed residents of Richmond, died Saturday afternoon at his home on the Deseronto road, in his eightieth year. The deceased was born in the state of New York and came to this country over sixty years ago, settling upon the farm on which he died. He was a very public-minded citizen and was a member of the council for ten or twelve years, when the three counties, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington were united. He was also a member of the Richmond council for years. In his young days he taught school in Richmond township. He was a staunch liberal in politics and a subscriber of the Globe for over fifty years. In religion he was a Methodist. He was a man of unusual vigor and retained his mental faculties until the last being ill only about a week. A family of three survive, Marshal S. Madole, hardware merchant, Napanee; Mrs. S. E. Scott, Richmond, and Miss Madole at home. The funeral took place on Monday from his late residence, Deseronto road, to the Deseronto cemetery where the remains were interred. The funeral cortege was one of the largest ever seen in that section, and amply testified to the high esteem in which he was held by all acquaintances.

# 600 PEOPLE BURNED TO DEATH OR DROWNED.

New York, June 15.—One of the most appalling disasters in the history of New York, tragic in its immensity, dramatic in its episodes, and deeply pathetic in the tender age of most of its victims, occurred yesterday in the East River, at the entrance to Long Island Sound, within distance of the New York shore and within sight of thousands of persons, the majority of whom were powerless to give aid.  
By the burning to the water's edge of the General Slocum, a three deck excursion steamer, the largest in these waters, more than six hundred persons, the majority of whom were women and children, were burned to death or drowned by jumping overboard or by being thrown into the whirlpools of Hell Gate by the lurching of the vessel.  
Approximately five hundred bodies have been recovered and now are being tagged at the morgues of Bellevue Hospital. Divers are still busy taking bodies from the hold of vessel which, they say, is choked with bodies, and hundreds who leaped or were thrown into the river have not been recovered.

with stripes and moral designs.

## Bleached Apron Linen

A range of Fine Bleached Apron Linen with fancy embroidered and drawn work borders 36 inches wide. 20c. and 25c.

## Awning and Sail Ducks.

Standard Sail Ducks in all weights and qualities, also a full line of fancy colored Awning Ducks.



meat with a deep bounce or fancy accordion pleating, finished with frill. Black only. Skirt has plenty of fulness, smart and dressy, lengths run from 39 inch to 43 inch.

**On Sale Saturday, June 25th.**  
**97 Cents.**  
(SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.)

**CARPETS** Very much to the point not much talk but important never the less. Another shipment passed into stock of English Brussels, Axminsters and Wiltons, borders to match in all the new color combinations. **\$1.00 to 1.35**

**Tapestry and Silk Curtains** 48 to 50 inches wide, 3 yards long heavy heavy knotted fringe top and bottom, reversible with self and combination colors. Can be used on windows, doors, arches or as draperies **4.00 to 20.00**

# FRIDAY REMNANT SALE DAY.

## NAPANEE'S MOST MODERN STORE.

## WALTERS

MAKER OF

## GOOD CLOTHES

—FOR—

## Particular People.

You know His Reputation for High Class Work.

**UP STAIRS IN HARSHAW BLOCK**  
Entrance next Prunys Liquor Store.

Will be back in my former Store in about a month.

If you want No. 1 pine apples for canning go to Kelley's where you can get the largest and best for least money.  
We have the best 35c green tea in town. Give it a trial and be convinced.  
No worry or trouble in making first class bread if you use our H.P. flour. (Cream of the West.)  
If you want a cup of choice coffee try our noted brand at 40c. It takes the lead.  
Some old cheese just to hand to-day, try it.

**H. W. KELLY,**  
27d Campbell House Corner.

E. Loyst, farmer's store, has a car of Bran, white shorts, corn and oats, and all kinds of ground feed. A full supply of flour. Salt, fine and coarse, wholesale and retail. Coal Oil. Good 25c Tea; groceries—one price to all.

**PARKER FOUNTAIN PEN,**  
at POLLARD'S BOOKSTORE  
Binder Twine.  
Buy early and avoid any advances in price. We have the twine in stock and prices cannot be beat. Buy now at **GREY LION HARDWARE**

**Card of Thanks.**  
The thanks of Mrs. John Pollard and family are extended to the officers and members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen for the prompt settlement of the insurance claim held by the late John Pollard against that society, and extend best wishes for the prosperity of the Order.

**Song Service**  
The following is the programme for the song service in the Eastern Methodist church Sunday evening.  
**ORDER OF SERVICE.**

Organ Voluntary..... Miss Luella Hall  
Doxology.....  
Hymn.....  
Prayer.....  
Anthem—"Saviour, when night involves (the sky)"—Shelley  
Bass solo and chorus—Mr. Graham and choir.  
I Lesson.....  
Solo—"One sweetly solemn Thought"—Mr. Render.  
II Lesson.....  
Male Quartette—"Lead kindly light"—Dudley Buck.  
Hymn.....  
Duett—"God is Love"—Marks  
Mr. Garrett and Mr. Fraser.  
Sermon.....  
Rev. C. E. McIntyre, Pastor.  
Collection.....  
Solo—"The day is ended"—Bartlett.  
Mrs. VanLoven.  
Anthem—"My faith looks up to Thee"—Schnecker  
Soprano, Alto, and Bass solos and chorus.  
Mrs. VanLoven, Miss Hall and Mr. Shannon and choir.  
Violin Obligato—Miss Kimmerly.  
Hymn.....  
Benediction.....  
Organ Voluntary..... Miss Hall.  
Mrs. Van Loven.

**Something Especially Fine in Dinnerware.**

Just to hand this week direct from the potteries, England, three crates of dinner ware in assorted sizes and decorations nothing ever before put on this market at as good value. Anyone expecting matchings kindly call.

THE COXALL CO.

## June Weddings.

The Engagement Ring, Wedding Ring, Bridal Gift, in fact your entire outfit can be purchased right in style at

**SMITHS'**  
See Us for all your Wedding Gifts.

Also the Largest Assortment of Souvenir Jewellery ever shown in this section, and new designs arriving daily. We are right there with the goods this season.

## Smiths' Jewellery Store,

NAPANEE.

Screen doors and windows, handsome designs. **MADOLE & WILSON.**  
A well organized plan to dispose the Sultan exists throughout Morocco.  
Three foreign Anarchists were arrested in Johannesburg for threatened Lord Milner's life  
Two bathhouses and two dwellings a Rainy River, occupied by Joseph Miller and Crackers & Seals, were destroyed by fire. The two year old son of Mrs. Reese an occupant of the bathhouse, was burned to death.

**East End Barber Shop**  
is the best place in town for a first-class shave or an up-to-date hair cut. We also carry a good stock of cigars and cigarettes. We aim to please our customers. Give us a call.  
J. N. OSBORNE Prop. & Agent for illustrated Buffalo Times.

**CASTORIA.**  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*